

(Pol. civ.)

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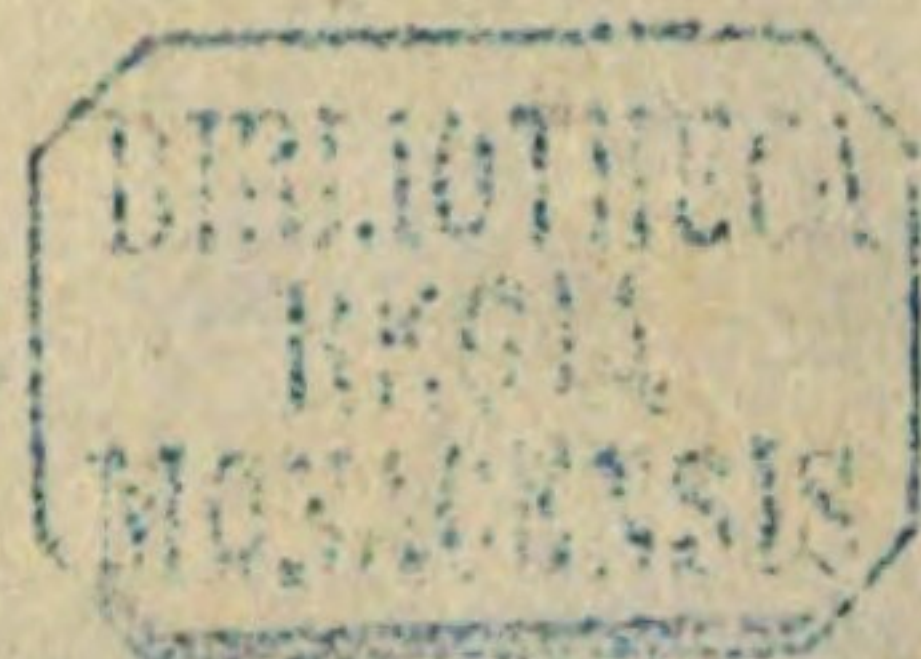
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Report

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R E P O R T

FROM

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

APPOINTED

TO ENQUIRE INTO THE STATE OF

LUNATICS.

Ordered to be printed 15th July,
1807.

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A

Wm. L. James

R E P O R T

FROM

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

THE REPORT - - - - - pp. 3 to 7.

THE APPENDIX - - - - - pp. 11 to 27.

TO STATE THE STATE OF

L U N A T I O N

Printed by the Government Printer

1867

R E P O R T.

The SELECT COMMITTEE, appointed to enquire into the State of the CRIMINAL and PAUPER LUNATICS, in *England* and *Wales*, and of the Laws relating thereto; and who were empowered to report their Observations and Opinions, together with their Proceedings, from time to time, to the House;—

HAVE enquired into the matter to them referred, and have agreed upon the following REPORT.

YOUR Committee, upon entering into this Enquiry, have felt it their duty to state, in the first place; The Laws now in force respecting the care and maintenance of Criminal and Pauper Lunatics:

Secondly, The manner in which they are now ordinarily kept;

Thirdly; The provisions and regulations which it has appeared to the Committee that it might be expedient to adopt in future.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

THE only law relating to Criminal Lunatics, as distinguished from other insane persons, is the 40th Geo. III. c. 94. by which it is provided, That in all cases where it shall be given in evidence upon the trial of any person charged with Treason, Murder, or Felony, that such Person was insane at the time of the commission of such offence, and such person shall be acquitted, the Jury shall be required to find specially whether such person was insane at the time of the commission of such offence, and to declare whether such person was acquitted by them on account of such insanity; and if they shall find that such person was insane at the time of the committing such offence, the Court before whom such trial shall be had, shall order such person to be kept in strict custody, in such place, and in such manner, as to the Court shall seem fit, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known; and it shall thereupon be lawful for His Majesty to give such order for the safe custody of such person, during his pleasure, in such place and in such manner, as to His Majesty shall seem fit: And in all cases where any person before the passing of this Act, has been acquitted of any such offences on the ground of insanity at the time of the commission thereof, and has been detained in custody as a dangerous person by order of the Court before whom such person has been tried, and still remains in custody, it shall be lawful for His Majesty to give the like order for the safe custody of such person, during His pleasure, as His Majesty is hereby enabled to give in the cases of persons who shall hereafter be acquitted on the ground of insanity.

This Statute does indeed empower His Majesty to give orders for the safe custody of persons so found to be insane, in such place and in such manner as to His Majesty shall seem fit; but as no provision is made for defraying the charge of their maintenance and cure, except where they

have sufficient property of their own, which could be applied to that purpose under 17th Geo. II. c. 5. s. 20. it has been in most instances impossible to remove them from the County Gaol.

In the course of six years, which have elapsed between the passing of the Act 40 Geo. III. c. 94. and the time of making the returns which have been referred to your Committee by order of the House, it appears that no less than 37 persons have been detained under the provisions of this Act, and are now confined in different Gaols, where, if Paupers, they are necessarily maintained at the County expence.

This number will of course annually increase, particularly if as at present no means are generally adopted for the cure of persons under such circumstances; and if the Parishes upon whom the burden of the maintenance of a Lunatic must otherwise fall, shall in consequence of his committing an offence be enabled to throw that expence during the remainder of his life upon the County at large, and thus profit by the omission of that care and precaution which it was their duty to have taken for his safe keeping.

The great inconveniences which must necessarily result from a continuance of the present system are fully detailed in the evidence of Sir George Paull, whom your Committee, on account of his humane and unwearied attention to every thing connected with this subject, thought it their duty to examine: And they fully concur in his opinion, that to confine such persons in a common Gaol, is equally destructive of all possibility of the recovery of the insane, and of the security and comfort of the other prisoners.

They have also to state a fact in confirmation of this opinion, communicated to them by one of their Members, which fell within his own knowledge: Aaron Bywater was acquitted a few years ago at the Great Sessions for the County of Montgomery, of a Murder committed by him, under the influence of Insanity, and was ordered to be detained in the County Gaol, where he still remains. In less than three weeks afterwards, he, though ordered to be strictly watched, was allowed during an apparently lucid interval to escape out of the Gaoler's sight, and murdered one of his fellow prisoners.

It therefore appears to be highly desirable that a Building should be erected for the separate confinement of all persons detained under the above-mentioned Act for offences committed during a state of Insanity; and that provisions should be enacted similar to those of the 17 Geo. II. c. 5. s. 20. directing the Magistrates of the County where the trial has been had, in all cases where it shall not appear to them that the Lunatic has sufficient property to defray the expences of his own maintenance, to enquire into the place of his last legal settlement, and to make an order upon such Parish, or if that cannot be ascertained, upon the County where he has been tried, to allow such weekly sum for his maintenance as shall from time to time be fixed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or such persons as His Majesty shall appoint to superintend such place of confinement. As one establishment of this nature will be sufficient for the whole kingdom, it may be expedient that it should be in or near the Metropolis, and that power should be given to the Secretary of State to make such regulations as may not only provide for the due care and management of the persons there confined, but may also ensure a full examination by competent judges into the state of mind of any person who may appear to be cured previous to his being allowed his discharge.

PAUPER LUNATICS.

THE earliest Statutes upon this subject, viz. the 17th Ed. II. Capp. 9 & 10. relate to Idiots and Lunatics in general; and are said by Lord Coke to have been declaratory of the Common Law.

They vest the custody of their lands and tenements expressly, and of their persons impliedly in the King; but the Royal Authority under these Acts having been exercised by the Chancellor, and not without a previous inquisition before a Jury to find the Idiotcy or Lunacy of the Party, it is evident that the forms and expences requisite were not calculated for the case of Paupers; so that they are generally left to the protection of their friends and relations, or to the Overseers of the Poor.

The only Act which refers expressly to the case of Pauper Lunatics is the 17th of Geo. II. c. 5. (already referred to); by the 20th section of which it is enacted,

“That it shall and may be lawful for any two or more Justices of the Peace where such Lunatic or mad Person shall be found, by warrant under their hands and seals, directed to the Constables, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor of the parish, town, or place, or some of them, to cause such person to be apprehended and kept safely locked up in some secure place within the county or precinct where such parish, town, or place shall lie, as such Justices shall, under their hands and seals, direct and appoint, and (if such Justices find it necessary) to be there chained, if the last legal settlement of such person shall be in any parish, town or place within such county or precinct; and if such settlement shall not be there, then such person shall be sent to the place of his or her last legal settlement, by a pass, *mutatis mutandis*, as aforesaid, and shall be locked up or chained, by warrant of two Justices of the county or precinct to which the person is so sent in manner aforesaid; and the reasonable charges of removing, and of keeping, maintaining, and curing such person, during such restraint (which shall be for and during such time only as such lunacy or madness shall continue) shall be satisfied and paid (such charges being first proved upon oath) by order of two or more Justices of the Peace, directing the Churchwardens or Overseers, where any goods, chattels, lands, or tenements of such person shall be, to seize and sell so much of the goods and chattels, or receive so much of the annual rents of the lands and tenements, as is necessary to pay the same, and to account for what is so seized, sold, or received, to the next Quarter Sessions; but if such person hath not an estate to pay and satisfy the same, over and above what shall be sufficient to maintain his or her family, then such charges shall be satisfied and paid by the parish, town, or place, to which such person belongs, by order of two Justices directed to the Churchwardens or Overseers for that purpose.”—Under this statute several persons have been committed to Houses of Correction in different parts of the kingdom; and their condition there must be liable to all the same objections which apply to that of Criminal Lunatics in the Gaols, as above stated, except that their respective parishes are not in this instance relieved from the charge of their maintenance.

The number of other Pauper Lunatics in Poor Houses and Houses of Industry, according to the returns received, amounts to 1,765, exclusive of 483 in private custody; but these are so evidently deficient in several instances, that a very large addition must be made in any computation of the whole number.

From the county of Southampton no return whatever has been received. The counties of Hertford, Bedford, Cumberland, and Cambridge, do not return a single Lunatic; Essex returns only three, and Gloucestershire ten; while from Suffolk and Norfolk, where the returns have since been corrected by the enquiries of Dr. Halliday, whose detailed and particular accounts of those two counties have been laid before Your Committee, the numbers amount to one hundred and fourteen in the former, and one hundred and twelve in the latter. Many other instances might be pointed out of the inaccuracy of these returns, but Your Committee conceive these to be sufficient to justify them in recommending the measures hereinafter proposed for enforcing a complete return from each county.

Even if the condition of the persons so confined in Poor Houses were not so revolting to humanity, as from the evidence of Sir George Paul, and from the observation of different Members of Your Committee, it appears frequently to be; Your Committee are of opinion, that there are other sufficient inducements to provide proper places expressly for the reception of Lunatic Paupers. In their present situation there is no probability of their cure, and they remain a burden upon the public as long as they live. In the Asylum, which has for twenty years been established at York, nearly one half of the patients admitted have been discharged cured; and at St. Luke's a still larger proportion.

In many instances, but particularly in the Metropolis, parishes have adopted the system of boarding their Insane Paupers in private Mad-houses; and it gives satisfaction to Your Committee to report, from the evidence of Dr. Willis, that their treatment in general appears to be extremely proper; but it is right to observe, that this depends wholly upon the good conduct of the Keeper of such House, as, by the Act 14 Geo. III. c. 49. regulating Private Mad-houses, the Keepers are expressly discharged from reporting to the College of Physicians any Parish-Paupers whom they may take in; nor have the inspecting Commissioners considered themselves as required to examine into their situation.

The Measure which appears to Your Committee most adequate to ensure the proper care and management of these unfortunate persons, and the most likely to conduce to their perfect cure, is the erection of Asylums for their reception in different parts of the kingdom; a measure which has already been adopted with great success by private subscription at York, Liverpool, Manchester, Exeter, Hereford, Norwich, and Leicester. To this the public opinion appears to be so favourable, that it may be sufficient for the Legislature, at least in the first instance, rather to recommend and assist, than to enforce the execution of such a plan.

Your Committee therefore would propose, That power should be given to the Magistrates of any county, to charge the Expence of such building upon the County Rate; or, where circumstances will admit of it, for two or more counties to unite for this purpose, the charge upon their respective Rates being settled according to their population: That all Pauper Lunatics, within the district for which such Asylum shall be erected, shall be conveyed thither, and be there maintained at the expence of their respective parishes, at such rate as shall be fixed by a Committee of Governors, nominated by the Magistrates of the county or counties:

That annual returns of the number of Insane Persons chargeable to each parish, shall be made at the Michaelmas Quarter Session.

In fixing the number of counties which it is expedient should unite for this purpose, it appears from the evidence of those best acquainted with the subject, that it would be highly desirable, for the purpose of preventing unnecessary

necessary expence, that each building should be calculated to contain as large a number as possible, not exceeding three hundred.

The advantage of this, independent of the saving in the original cost of the buildings, is apparent from the Reports from the different Asylums now established. The weekly expence per head for each Lunatic at St. Luke's, where there are three hundred, does not exceed 7*s.* 6*d.*; while at York, where there are one hundred and fifty-eight, it is estimated at 9*s.*; at Manchester, where there are one hundred, at somewhat more; and at Leicester and Exeter, where the numbers are much smaller, it varies from 13*s.* to 15*s.* Attention should also be paid to placing the building in such a situation as from its vicinity may ensure the probability of the best medical assistance. For this reason, wherever an Asylum has already been established by private contribution, great benefit may result from connecting the proposed establishment with it; and in all cases it may be desirable to allow the addition of an establishment for persons of a superior class, to be defrayed by themselves; and for those who are in a state of distress, though not actually Parish Paupers, to be maintained by charitable subscription.

Your Committee think it proper to lay before the House, a Plan, which has been submitted to them, for the division of the kingdom into districts, for this purpose; the adoption of which, in each particular instance, must be governed by the local circumstances, of which the Magistrates of the respective counties will be the most adequate judges.

Your Committee have received much valuable information upon the form of building and establishment preferable for this purpose, which will be found in the Appendix, in the evidence of Messrs. Nash and Dunstan.

APPENDIX.

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Appendix, (No. 1.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of LUNATICS and INSANE PERSONS, now confined and under Custody in the different GAOLS, HOUSES of CORRECTION, POOR HOUSES, and HOUSES of INDUSTRY in *England and Wales*; taken from Returns received from the several Counties; so far as the same can be made up.

COUNTIES.	Gaols.	Houses of Correction.	Poor Houses, Houses of Industry, or Workhouses.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Bedfordshire - - -	-	-	-	-	None.
Berkshire - - -	2	1	1	4	
Buckinghamshire - -	-	2	36	38	1 In a private Mad House.
Cambridge - - -	-	-	-	-	None.
Cheshire - - -	-	-	29	29	2 in private Confinement.
Cornwall - - -	-	2	26	28	
Cumberland - - -	-	-	-	-	None.
Derbyshire - - -	1	1	55	57	3 in care of their Friends.
Devonshire - - -	2	-	19	21	
Durham - - -	-	1	44	45	{ 1 in a Lunatic Hospital. 20 not confined, in general maintained by the Parish.
Dorsetshire - - -	-	-	47	47	{ 22 not confined, maintain- ed by the Parish.
Essex - - -	2	1	-	3	41 in private Custody.
Gloucestershire - - -	2	-	8	10	
Hereford - - -	-	-	-	-	6 in a private Mad House.
Hertford - - -	-	-	-	-	None.
Huntingdon - - -	-	-	4	4	3 in private Custody.
Kent - - -	-	-	62	62	
Lancashire - - -	5	-	272	277	58 in private Custody.
Leicetier - - -	1	-	-	1	
Lincoln - - -	1	-	21	22	4 in private Confinement.
Middlesex - - -	5	27	143	175	110 in private Mad Houses.
Monmouth - - -	-	-	2	2	
Norfolk - - -	3	3	16	22	20 in private Mad Houses.
Northampton - - -	1	1	14	16	
Northumberland - - -	-	7	23	30	
Nottingham - - -	-	-	35	35	
Oxford - - -	-	-	22	22	
Rutland - - -	-	-	19	19	
Carried over - -	25	46	898	969	291

N^o 1.—Lunatics and Infane Persons—continued.

COUNTIES.	Gaols.	Houses of Correction.	Poor Houses, Houses of Industry, or Workhouses.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Brought over - - -	25	46	898	969	291
Salop - - - -	-	61	45	106	
Somerset - - - -	3	-	64	67	{ 5 in private Custody, or at large.
Southampton - - - -	-	-	41	41	
Stafford - - - -	-	-	-	-	44 in private Mad Houses.
Suffolk - - - -	-	-	92	92	11 not confined.
Surrey - - - -	1	-	67	68	
Suffex - - - -	2	2	77	81	2 in private Mad Houses.
Warwick - - - -	-	-	-	-	31 in private Mad Houses.
Westmorland - - - -	-	4	-	4	
Wiltshire - - - -	-	-	28	28	
Worcester - - - -	-	-	34	34	
Yorkshire, North Riding - - - -	-	-	23	23	
- - D ^o - - West - D ^o - - - -	-	-	424	424	{ 15 in York Asylum. 2 in Manchester D ^o . N. B. The Return does not discriminate between those in Poor Houses and those in private Custody.
- - D ^o - - East - D ^o - - - -	-	-	3	3	
Anglesey - - - -	-	-	-	-	25 not confined. 5 York Asylum.
Brecon - - - -	1	-	-	1	None.
Cardiganshire - - - -	-	-	-	-	None.
Carmarthen - - - -	-	-	-	-	None.
Carnarvon - - - -	1	-	-	1	
Denbigh - - - -	-	-	-	-	None.
Flint - - - -	-	-	-	-	None.
Glamorgan - - - -	-	-	-	-	None.
Merioneth - - - -	-	-	-	-	None.
Montgomery - - - -	2	-	10	12	
Pembroke - - - -	2	-	-	2	
Radnor - - - -	-	-	-	-	None.
TOTAL - - - -	37	113	1,765	1,915	483.

Charles Watkin Williams Wynn.

Whitehall, 20th January 1807.

APPENDIX, (No. 2.)

Copy of a LETTER from Dr. Halliday to Mr. Williams Wynn.

Halefworth, 26th March 1807.

Sir,

I HAVE now been able to complete my enquiry for the county of *Suffolk*; and the number of Insane Persons amounts to one hundred and fourteen, of whom forty-seven are Lunatics, and sixty-seven Idiots. The Lunatics are confined to the cell allotted to their use in the different workhouses, except about thirteen, which are in the Lunatic Asylum at Norwich, and two that are in St. Luke's Hospital; the whole however are supported by the parishes. With regard to the Idiots, I may observe that the greater part of them are kept in the workhouses as common paupers, without receiving any more than common attention, and without being separated from the general mass. I understand too, that a practice prevails in some parishes of allowing the poor Idiot to remain with his mother or friends; and, when he is supported by the parish, this humanity, for I conceive it as such, is often perverted to the worst of purposes; idiotism is often counterfeited to secure the parish money. It was once very much the fashion in this county for poor farmers to pretend they had some secret remedy for madness, by which means they prevailed on the Guardians of the Poor, as well as others, to board such unhappy beings with them. The Farmer, no doubt found the allowance for two or three such patients a very easy way of making up his rent, and their labour, for (able or not able) they were compelled to labour, was amply sufficient to cultivate his farm. I have no doubt whatever but many, in this way, would be restored to reason and their friends, for nothing tends so much to divert the mind from itself or its imagined misery, as air and exercise, yet the treatment they met with was most inhuman, and I am happy to say, that I believe there are no such receptacles for Lunatics at present in Suffolk; I need not, however, deprecate this system, as the present mode of confining the Maniacs to a dark damp cell of the workhouse is much worse; but this cannot be remedied until Public Asylums are erected in every county, sufficient to contain the Maniacs as well as Idiots of that county. I have collected my information from the most respectable medical gentlemen in the county, and I have reason to think it tolerably accurate. I have not as yet received any satisfactory information from Norfolk, but shall have much pleasure in forwarding it to you as soon as I do.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. W. Wynn, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.*Andrew Halliday.*

APPENDIX, (No. 3.)

An Account of PAUPER and CRIMINAL LUNATICS,
in the County of *Norfolk*.

THE total number of Pauper Lunatics in the county is one hundred and twelve, of whom twenty are in a Lunatic Asylum at Loddon, three confined in the common gaol, four in various houses of correction, twenty in various houses of industry, fifty-one in the Asylum at Norwich, and fourteen not confined at all. I may observe, that the Asylum at Loddon is kept by a surgeon; it contains a great number of Lunatics, most of whom pay very high for their board, &c. so that it is quite a private house, and the Paupers in it are supported by their respective parishes; they of course have some medical attendance. Those however confined in the houses of correction and in the common gaol have none; one of those now confined in the Castle of Norwich (the common gaol for the county) was suffered to go at large till he committed murder. The public Asylum at Norwich, the only one in the two counties of Norfolk and Suffolk for the reception of Pauper Lunatics, was established by a private individual, and can, when much crowded, receive seventy-four Lunatics; at present it contains

sixty-four, and fifty-one of these belong to the county; from fifteen to twenty of them are supported by the funds of the hospital; the remainder are maintained by their parishes, at an expence of from half-a-crown to seven shillings weekly each. Every further information, as far as it is possible, I shall always be ready to furnish,

And am, &c. &c.

Halefworth, 4th July 1807.

Andrew Halliday.

APPENDIX (No. 4.)

Copy of Suggestions on the Subject of CRIMINAL and PAUPER LUNATICS; addressed by Sir George Onesiphorous Paul, bart. to Earl Spencer, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department;—dated Hill House, 11th October 1806.

My Lord,

ON the part of the Magistrates of the county of *Gloucester*, I apply to your Lordship in respect of *Charles Roberts*, who was tried on a charge of a capital felony, at the summer assizes 1800, and acquitted, with a special finding of the Jury that he was insane at the time of his committing the offence. Also of *James Need*, tried for an assault at the summer assizes 1803, and in like manner acquitted, under the powers of the Act 40 Geo. III. c. 94.; and both in consequence were remanded by the Court to the county gaol, there to be kept in strict custody until His Majesty's pleasure be known.

As your Lordship will observe, the former of these men has been kept six years, and the latter three, at the cost of the county, and to the relief of the prisoners own estate, and that of their friends, or of the particular parishes to which they respectively belong. His Majesty's pleasure has not yet been signified regarding them.

It seems, by the wording of this Act, that it was not intended that the directions of the Legislature should rest here, but rather that the remanding to strict custody, was a temporary expedient of an incomplete law, necessarily passed in the hurry of the momentous occasion which produced it, to be completed on a more deliberate consideration.

The county, on whose part I address your Lordship, wish to know what is intended to be the ultimate situation, not only of the individuals above-mentioned, but of this class of prisoners hereafter; who, if they are to remain in gaol for the term of their lives, or so long as the public may by possibility be endangered by their enlargement, will be a class accumulating by every succeeding circuit.

17 Geo. II.
c. 5, sec. 20.

I beg to observe to your Lordship, that this question is not put as disapproving the law so far as it has gone, but in the hope that a measure wisely adopted may be rendered complete to its ultimate object. But, supposing it determined that the common gaol of the county is the proper place for the continuance of confinement of these persons, there is a further important question for your Lordship's consideration, and that of the Legislature. Is the cost of the keeping, maintaining, clothing, and curing such Lunatics, to cease to be a charge on their own estates, or the parochial funds of their places of settlement, and be henceforth paid by the purse of the county, to the gaol of which such Lunatics shall happen to be committed?

By the general and long established law, 17 Geo. II. c. 5. s. 20. "where persons
"are by lunacy furiously mad, or so far disordered in their senses that they may be
"dangerous to be permitted to go abroad, two Justices of the Peace where such
"Lunatic or mad person shall be found, shall by warrant directed to the Constables,
"Churchwardens, and Overseers of the poor of the parish, cause such person to be
"apprehended, and kept safely locked up in some secure place within the county
"where the parish in which such Lunatic shall be found shall lie, as such Justices
"under their hands and seals shall appoint, if the last legal settlement of such
"Lunatic be in any parish within such county; and if such settlement shall not be
"there, then such Lunatic shall be sent by pass to the parish of his last legal settle-
"ment, and shall be confined in manner aforesaid, by warrant of two Justices, &c. &c."

"And the charges of removing, keeping, maintaining, and curing such person
"during such restraint, shall be paid from the goods and the annual rents of such
"person

“ person, if he hath sufficient goods and estate over and above what shall be sufficient to maintain his or her family, and if not, then such charges shall be satisfied and paid by the parish to which such person belongs; provided, nothing therein contained shall prevent any friends, &c. from taking such Lunatic under their own care and protection.”

From the tenor of these clauses it is evidently the interest of the parish officers, on behalf of their parishes, to prevent their Lunatics from committing acts of violence which may cause them to be brought within the notice of the Magistrates, who have the power of ordering them to be confined in any house of reception within the county, and the parish must be at the consequent expence of the maintenance, keeping, and cure.

Now presuming a case, that, through neglect of the parish officers, a lunatic shall be permitted to go abroad, and shall commit an act of violence, such as will bring him before a Court of Justice, he will be held in confinement under the Act of the 40 Geo. III. instead of being confined under that of 17 Geo. II. The parish, as the law now stands, would, by the very act of their own neglect, be relieved of the expence of maintaining and keeping the Lunatic, and the county in which he was accidentally apprehended (perhaps not the county of the parish of his settlement) will be charged with this expence, perhaps during a long life.

It is then not impossible, that when this consequence of neglect shall become understood, there may be found parish officers who may rather encourage than prevent an outrage which may bring a man to trial, and thus effect this important saving to the funds of his parish. An assault has produced this effect in Gloucestershire, to a saving of not less than £.25. per annum for several years.

As your Lordship has desired my detailed suggestions on this subject, I will give them as they arise in my mind at the instant.

Persons remanded to prison under this law, are of two descriptions, to be separately considered: First, persons who have been acquitted by juries on the impression of testimony, more or less false, given with a view to screen the offenders from a capital or other punishments: And, secondly, those acquitted, who really labour under an habitual insanity, in a greater or less degree.

As to the former of these descriptions, their situation does not merit our commiseration, nor is the keeping them in custody more inconvenient than the keeping of any other description of prisoners.

But when a man is really a lunatic, the mode of keeping, which in well regulated prisons is provided for the punishment of convicted felons, is unjust for any man acquitted on trial, and, regarding madmen, is wholly inconsistent with their situation, unless it were intended to heighten not repress the symptoms of their disorder.

Second. To keep any one or more madmen in the society of the Fines or untried felons, would be dangerous to his or their companions, and pregnant with disturbance.

Third. To shut up a Maniac in a cell, merely to put him out of the way, and to attain a security of his person with the least trouble, may aggravate the feelings of his mind, but never could remove the disease. Such a proceeding, however frequent in the practice of parish officers, will never be directed as His Majesty's pleasure, or by authority of law, nor indeed could it be tolerated under the eye of a Sheriff or the Visiting Magistrates of the county.

But to the particular cases, by way of instance. *Roberts* I conceive to be in point of the first description—namely, a person on whose trial the jury were decided by the impression of testimony, at least exaggerated with a view to screen the offender. The man has been uniformly quiet and well behaved in prison, and has not at any time shewn a tendency to lunacy. For such false pleas, and the attendant perjury, a certain consequent imprisonment under this statute is due punishment*. But it seems that, considered as punishment, though merited, it should have some fixed limits.

Six years imprisonment is four more than would probably have followed a conviction on the very perjury by which he was acquitted, and three more than, according to the practice of Judges, would have followed a conviction of his felony.

I certainly say that this man is not dangerous to be permitted to go abroad, perhaps he never was so from natural insanity; but as he has chosen, by his plea in a Court of Justice, to place himself in a situation of a man constitutionally dangerous, he and all persons so pleading should take the consequences, and indeed I believe these conse-

* I believe there is a very prominent case of this nature now in Newgate.

quences have nearly put an end to such pleas, as well as to the employment of those who made it their business to advise them.*

Suppose that sureties, in the nature of sureties of the peace, were required to a certain amount, to be named by Government according to circumstances; I believe this man has relations or friends of sufficient responsibility to answer the demand. Such sureties should be renewed from time to time, or the person surrendered to confinement.

The prisoner *Need* is of my second description; a man labouring under real insanity, whether of a kind symptomatic (and therefore curable) or of constitutional distemper (incurable) I know not. At present he is in a state not troublesome, and probably "not dangerous to be permitted to go abroad." This man will not easily find sureties; Is he therefore to remain in prison, whilst he who has friends shall be discharged?

But, my Lord, passing from particulars to general reasoning on this point:— regarding sureties, there are some difficulties and some objections to be encountered.

Sureties may not be a sufficient security against the disposition of a Maniac in all cases; for instance, in the case of an attempt on the person of the King; for, however the antient opinion "that a madman might be punished as a traitor for offering to kill the King" has been superseded by the milder spirit of our Courts, yet it would be too much to admit that the safety of the King's person might be put at the risk of a returning paroxysm.

Indeed regarding subjects, the antipathies and reigning conceits of a madman must be ever dangerous to the object of them, though the possibility of danger in their cases would perhaps not justify a perpetual confinement.

But supposing a man in such a state as to be fit to be enlarged on sureties, but that he has no friends of a competent responsibility to be admitted to answer for him; what then? The care and cost of maintaining, restraining, and curing a Lunatic rests on the Officers of the Parish to which he belongs. They are in fact responsible for the public consequences of his actions. May he not be delivered over to such Parish Officers? And again, further, may it be ordained that any thing in the nature of a pledge or security shall be demanded of them in a corporate capacity?†

I risk no decided opinion on this point. I should perhaps hesitate to affirm the admissibility of enacting a demand of such sureties.‡

But if sureties may not be admitted, there remains of necessity a continuance of the imprisonment or of confinement in some other place, not a prison.

B. 1. Hawkins, l. 1.

At common law, Idiots and Lunatics are not punishable by any criminal prosecution whatsoever; but *Need*, for instance, in consequence of his re-commitment to prison, has been kept three years in the same ward, and in precisely the same state in which he would have been kept, probably, for one year only, in execution of his sentence on his conviction, had no special finding taken place.

A Lunatic is not punishable by any criminal prosecution whatever. But how is it to be proved, that the man is not in a state of punishment, who is placed in the same situation as those men are placed, who are in execution of sentence for felonies committed?

It seems a great stretch of legislative authority, to empower a Court of Justice, on the acquittal of a man who, in a fit of insanity, may have committed an assault, to imprison him in a common gaol for a time not limited; or, indeed, without a decision on his case as a Lunatic by the ordinary legal mode of enquiry, to submit him to any kind of constraint for life, deprived of the benefit of the Act of the 14 Geo. III. intended for the protection of persons in this unhappy situation, and to prevent their

* I am myself disposed to think further, that a degree of punishment following the acts of violence, even of a Lunatic, may tend to prevent such acts being committed by them. Experience, so far as we have gone on the new Act, seems to prove in support of this idea. Indeed, I know it to be the opinion of medical men conversant in this malady, that although Maniacs have not the power of combining ideas, or of drawing effects from causes by deduction, yet they possess a cunning and instinctive penetration, which makes them apprehend consequences from acts, and indeed to fear them; for they are universally cowardly. It is by keeping up this apprehension on their minds, that they are so easily governed in numbers by the modern system of treating them.

† We see in the 3d section of the Act of the 40th, the admission of the principle of taking bail for persons committed as dangerous to go abroad. Persons apprehended under circumstances which denote a derangement of mind, and a purpose of committing some crime, may not be bailed except by two Justices, &c.

‡ The practice of granting certificates from parish to parish, may be considered as in the nature of a pledge or surety against future consequences.

being

being longer deprived of liberty than they are divested of their reasoning faculties; and if it be said that this Act is not intended to mean confinement for life, then we come to the point of our inquiry: When and in what manner is it to be terminated?

Let it be also observed, that the detaining more than one Lunatic in any place not licensed for Lunatics, is a species of legal violation of the Act of the 14th, by the Act of the 40th of the King.

It will be said, that although Lunatics cannot by law be punished, yet by law it is directed that they shall be restrained.—Admitted;—but the restraint ordained is intended as an act of humanity to the object*, as well as of security to the public.

So attentive has been the law to their protection, that by one of our most ancient statutes, the King is made the general guardian of Idiots and Lunatics; and Sir W. Blackstone observes on this statute, that, “if the King’s Chancellor, to whom he “delegates his authority, should act improperly in granting custodies, complaint “must be made to the King in Council.”

It seems then to follow, that if this Act is to be continued and followed up to its purpose; if Lunatics are to be so confined as not to excite the idea of a criminal punishment; places suited to their case must be constructed, and modes of restraint determined, and those places and those modes licensed or otherwise sanctioned by public authority, and open to an effective visitation and controul, such as has been inefficaciously imagined by the Act of the 14 Geo. III.

If proper places are to be provided and institutions established, we are then to consider, Shall these places be dependant on other Institutions (say gaols or hospitals) or shall they be sole and independent? For what extent or division of the Country shall they be provided? From what fund shall the cost be paid? national, provincial, or parochial? I think that wards for this purpose should be parts of extensive and independent Institutions, their primary construction should be at the expence of the Crown or the national fund; they should be instituted each for circuit, or other large division, and not for Counties; their general establishment should be supported by charge on the county rate of the several Counties united, in proportion to respective population; and the cost of maintenance, clothing, and special attendance, should be paid by the estate of the patient or his friends, or by the respective parishes, according to circumstances, as now provided by the powers of the 17 Geo. II.; and finally; in the case of a pauper not having a legal settlement, then by the county or parish in which he shall be found; this also according to the principle of existing law.

So far, my Lord, in compliance with your Lordship’s request, you have my detailed suggestions on the point in question, as it concerns the police and criminal justice of the country.

But to the Minister presiding over the general welfare of the interior, to a man that, without suspicion of flattery, I may call distinguished for his attention to the provincial duties, and therefore conversant in provincial evils, addressing myself to you, my Lord, I say I am under no apprehension that my remonstrances will be treated with what (from the habits of the last fifteen years) I am disposed to term a ministerial insensibility to interior regulations, if I take this opportunity further to advocate the cause of the most degraded, the most ill used class of objects, that fall under our attention as magistrates and as men.

I shall then further observe to your Lordship, that not only the parochial but other poor Lunatics, and by poor, I would be understood to mean Lunatics who, by their own estate, or that of their friends, are not able to pay eighteen shillings per week for cure and maintenance; these, I say, are frequently, even by their own relations, treated not only worse than other human beings, but worse than the brute race.

It is an observation of medical men of extensive practice, that the lunatic affection is a disease increasing in its influence in this country; in fact, I believe there is hardly a parish of any considerable extent, in which there may not be found some unfortunate human creature of this description, who, if his ill treatment has made him phrenetic, is chained in the cellar or garret of a workhouse, fastened to the leg of a table, tied to a post in an outhouse, or perhaps shut up in an uninhabited ruin†; or, if his lunacy be inoffensive, left to ramble half naked and half starved through the streets and highways, teased by the scoff and jest of all that is vulgar, ignorant, and unfeeling.

* They shall be kept, maintained, and cured. See 17 Geo. II. c. 5.

† I have witnessed instances of each of these modes of securing under 17 Geo. II.

I am concerned to say, that to the dungeons of the gaols some are devoted by the commitment of Magistrates, by a mistaken or heedless construction of the 17th Geo. II.

Of the number of these forlorn objects, I know that your Lordship has endeavoured to inform yourself; but I suspect that your laudable intention will be found to be frustrated, by design or negligence of Parochial Officers, who are ever jealous and apprehensive of the purpose of an unexplained enquiry.

It is, however, enough for my argument to say, generally, that of all the Lunatics in the kingdom, the one half are not under any kind of protection from ill treatment, or placed in a situation to be relieved from their malady.

Yet, if there be a disease which is a natural misfortune, unmixed with consequence of immoral life, this is that disease. The statute book is bare of legislative provisions for these persons. The first law respecting them is 17 Edw. II. c. 9 & 10. making the King guardian of the estate of Idiots and Lunatics, and particularly ordaining "that their lands and tenements shall in no wise be aliened or wasted, and that the King shall take nothing to his own use."

To this day this statute is the protection of Lunatics of property. No further notice is taken of them until the vagrant act of 17 Geo. II. c. 5. And there their situation is no otherwise treated than together with that of rogues and vagabonds, and in a way shewing that the security of the public was more in view than the care and relief of the objects.

It was not till the 14th of the present King, that legislative attention appears to be directed towards the treatment of the inferior classes of these people.

The general purport of this law regards the metropolis and seven miles round it. An incomplete branch, however, is allowed to extend a faint influence over provincial management.

14 Geo. III.
c. 49.

S. 22. "No house at a greater distance than seven miles from London, or within the county of Middlesex, shall be kept for the reception of more than one Lunatic, unless such house be licensed by the Justices of the Peace at their Quarter Sessions." "And two Justices and one Physician are to be appointed to visit every house so licensed, who, if necessary, may make minutes of the state of the house, care of the patients, &c. which minutes shall be entered in a register to be kept for that purpose by the Clerk of the Peace for the County wherein such house shall be licensed. And a copy of such register shall be sent from time to time to the Secretary of the Commissioners in London. And notice of the receipt of every Lunatic admitted into such house (except such Pauper Lunatics as shall happen to be sent there by Parish Officers) shall be given to the Secretary of the Commissioners in London, within fourteen days from the time of such Lunatic being received."

This law, imperfect and indeed absurd as it is regarding the counties, was designed for the protection and care of Lunatics in general, yet by not extending the visit of Magistrates to houses where a single Lunatic may be confined, it overlooks the situation in which the whole class of Pauper Lunatics are in fact placed, that is, of those whose own effects are not sufficient to pay, or whose friends or parishes will not pay, the cost of the keeping in the licensed houses.

It is about thirty years since a charitable Institution was first set on foot at York, having in view the relief and comfort of such Insane Persons as are in low and narrow circumstances. The liberal support given to this Institution, not only by gentlemen of the particular county, but of all the northern part of England, has marked the public sentiment on the subject. The building and fitting up only was paid for by the subscription. The relief which the indigent receive is through the increased payments of those in better circumstances, for whose accommodation suitable apartments are provided in the same house. The medical advice is given without cost to the public or the patients.

This principle has been adopted in many other places, but chiefly connected with hospitals, as at Manchester, and Liverpool. But in general these minor institutions have the misfortune to be too limited in their funds to receive patients at a sufficiently low price to embrace the cases of the poor. And this defect in funds individually arises from the sum total of the public energy being divided into the support of too many small establishments. There is an emulation between the medical staff of the several hospitals, which shall first open a ward for this class of patients. And an Institution of this kind can never receive patients at a cost within reach of the poorer classes, but where numbers are provided for in one building and by one establishment.

Now, my Lord, cannot we unite the police intention with the efforts of humanity and provincial economy, and by that union create a mutual support?

Suppose

Suppose Government to cause to be constructed, or at least to allow money for constructing, a proper ward or place of reception for Lunatics in each circuit or other large division, at points to be agreed on. Let the public be invited to unite with it in building, by subscription, a Lunatic Asylum for each division, suited to the different situations of patients of high and low degree; as at York. Indeed, I should propose to go a step further—by compulsory statute, I should direct provision to be made for parochial Lunatics by charge on the county rate of the several counties united. And at this point only excite the benevolence and generosity of the public for further purposes.

Once built, or at most built, furnished, and established,* no further cost need ensue. All patients should pay the average expence of maintenance, which would be from eight to eleven shillings per week.

The site of these buildings should be near a large town, the probable residence of a physician of eminence. There is little doubt even of a competition of men of science in the profession, for the management of such Institutions where respectably established, particularly if as in many copies of York (though not in the original) fees were allowed to be taken of superior patients.

For this proposed reform to be complete, a small alteration must be made in the Lunatic clause of the Vagrant Act, instead of the words mandatory on the overseers and other officers “to keep the Lunatic locked up in some secure place within the county,” it should stand “to secure such Lunatic in the Asylum of the district in which the parish of his settlement shall be situated.”

The Act of the 14 Geo. III. will admit, and indeed will require, very considerable amendment; and particularly instead of “no house shall be kept for the reception of more than one Lunatic, unless such house be licensed by the Justices, &c.” “that notice be given within fourteen days of the admission of any patient in the country to Commissioners in London;” “and that minutes of Justices visiting in the country be transmitted to the same Commissioners in London;” I should recommend to be enacted, that “no Lunatic or Lunatics should be confined in any house or place without notice thereof being given to the clerk of the peace within fourteen days after such confinement, and every house or place used for the confinement of one or more Lunatic or Lunatics, should be open to the inspection of Magistrates, whose minutes, on any inspection, should be returned to the clerk of the peace, to be laid before the court of Quarter Sessions of each county respectively, which court should have power to remedy abuses.”

There should of course be clauses of exemption, with regard to all places of confinement under the direction of the Lord Chancellor, the Royal Foundations, and perhaps other general hospitals (as St. Luke's); though with respect to the latter, I see no ill consequences that would follow inspection, to report whether or not the regulations of the hospital itself were adhered to; perhaps, also, there should be exemption where a son or daughter was confined by a parent.

Many years past a sight of the Institution at York, under the excellent management of Dr. Hunter, directed my attention to this subject, and I planned a similar institution for this and the neighbouring counties. A large sum is already subscribed and still accumulating for executing the work; but so far from interfering with any general public design for the circuit†, I venture to say, on the contrary, that the subscribers would readily consent to promote such purpose, if recommended by Government.

In London, any one of the present existing hospitals would doubtless be ready to attach a government ward to its establishment, on receiving the cost.

In the district of York also, it may be presumed, that no more need be done than to remit the estimated expence of such an addition, which I should presume would not be more than from two to five thousand pounds, according to extent and population.

I conceive that in any Institution, supported by popular opinion, the Criminal Lunatics must be provided for as a distinct class, for although these persons are in law not answerable for their offences, yet decent families would have their prejudices, and might disapprove of their friends being classed with persons who had been tried for felonious acts.

* By establishment as distinct expence, I mean the wages and maintenance of the officers and servants, which must be a fixed and permanent charge.

† To put the inhabitants of the distant parts of a district on a footing with those who might be more near, let the cost of conveying parochial poor be paid from the district fund; and as to the superior classes, the distance, so far as 50 or 60 miles, will be rather a recommendation than objection.

It is necessary, I should observe, my Lord, that the contents of this Address are merely suggestions which have arisen in my mind *currente calamo*. It is not worth the while to attempt to digest into form for practice, until we know what may be approved as principles by His Majesty's Ministers.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Lordship's faithful servant,

(Signed)

G. O. Paul.

Hill House,
October 11th, 1806.

APPENDIX (No. 5.)

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Veneris, 6^o die Martii, 1807.

Sir GEORGE ONESIPHOROUS PAUL, Bart. called in, and examined.

Sir G. O. Paul,
Bart.

HAVE you made any observations on the state of the gaols?—Constantly, during the last twenty-five years.

Have you observed many Lunatics in confinement?—Not until since the Act of the 40th of His present Majesty, c. 94.

What has been the state of them?—To speak specifically of two confined in the gaol of the county of Gloucester, the one *Thomas Roberts*, who was tried and acquitted on account of lunacy, soon after passing that Act; he was tried for a highway robbery, and I have reason to believe he was acquitted on a false plea of lunacy, inasmuch as he has been cook to the penitentiary house six years, and conducted himself as a man of sound mind. Also *James Need*, tried for an assault at the summer Assizes 1803, and remanded under the powers of the same Act, to be kept in custody till His Majesty's pleasure shall be further known; and during that time he has been maintained at the charge of the county, to the relief of the parish in which he is settled; this man is really insane, and probably dangerous to be permitted to go abroad.

How far do you conceive the best regulated gaols to be proper places for the custody and cure of Insane Persons?—I think gaols, however well regulated, are places highly improper for the custody, and inconsistent with the cure of Lunatics. It is improper as a place of custody, because they must of necessity either be kept in society with other persons disposed to torment them and aggravate their misfortunes, or they must be shut up in total solitude, in a situation completely inconsistent with any regard to their cure. I conceive, also, that to confine a madman together with criminals, would be dangerous to those with whom he was confined, and pregnant with disturbance; as the present system of constructing gaols is calculated for the conveyance of sound.

Have you known any inconvenience arise from the noise and disturbance created by the confinement of Lunatics within a gaol?—I have an instance at present in the case of a debtor, who has been confined five years in the gaol of Gloucester for a debt so large as not to come under the intended benefit of the insolvent act, and who in his paroxysms is frequently heard in the streets at Gloucester, and of course disturbs, not only the persons within the prison, but also the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to a considerable distance, and has frequently excited, in the minds of the populace, an idea that some cruelty was exercising within the walls of the prison. I have also known an instance in the same gaol, of a person brought in for debt, in a paroxysm of lunacy, and delivered to the Sheriff in that state, and who, although attended by the two physicians visiting that gaol, and although he had every other possible assistance, died in the paroxysm in two days. I have also reason to believe, that there are many similar instances in other gaols, and I am also of opinion, that those instances will be most multiplied where they are best taken care of at the county expence.

Do you apprehend the necessary attendance upon a Lunatic could be supplied at as cheap a rate, in a gaol, as at a house set apart for the reception of Lunatics?—Every
Lunatic

Lunatic in a gaol either has or ought to have one or more persons whose especial business it is to look after him. As in well-regulated prisons no more officers are kept than necessary for the ordinary business of the prison; in the case of the debtor above stated, two fellow-prisoners are constantly paid each of them to the amount of the county allowance out of a fund appropriated to charity in that prison.

Sir G. O. Paul,
Bart.

Have you observed the manner in which pauper Lunatics are usually kept by the Parish?—I have in many instances seen Lunatics in parish poor houses, but in no instance have I seen them kept with any regard to their cure; they are generally confined in some out-house or cell, or other place in which their noise gives least disturbance and trouble to the keepers of those houses. I have seen poor Lunatics not in the poor house, who have been fastened to the leg of a table within a dwelling house; others chained to a post in an out-house; and in one instance I witnessed the case of a man shut up chained in an uninhabited ruin, and food daily brought to him from his relations, living at a quarter of a mile distance.

Have you made any calculation respecting the costs of providing for the maintenance and care of Lunatics in a house properly established for their reception?—I did so in the year 1795, when I made my calculations on various numbers, from 20 to 67 patients; it being evident that the individual cost of each patient will diminish in proportion as numbers increase to a certain extent; that the most economical establishment would be from 250 to 300. By my calculation in 1795, when there were 20 patients, I conceive the average cost would be 12s. 4d. per week, where there are 24 patients 11s. and 1½d.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
25 patients - - - -	10	10½	42 patients - - - -	9	—½
26 D° - - - -	10	7½	48 D° - - - -	8	6½
27 D° - - - -	10	5	67 D° - - - -	7	6½
30 D° - - - -	9	10½			

and I have reason to believe, that the 7s. 6½d. in 1795 would now be 9s. 6d. and the other sums proportionably increased. But I beg leave to refer the Committee for further particulars on this subject to my scheme of an Institution, and description of a plan for a Lunatic Asylum, to be built at Gloucester, drawn up and published by me in the year 1796. In the above calculation I include board, medicine, attendance, and household establishment, but not the prime cost of the building or the clothing of the patient.

Withdrew.

Mercurii, 11^o die Februarii, 1807.

Mr. THOMAS DUNSTON, Master to St. Luke's Hospital.

GIVE an Account of the establishment of St. Luke's Hospital?—The officers and servants to St. Luke's Hospital are as follows; viz. a physician, surgeon, and secretary, non-resident; an apothecary and his wife, a master and matron, six men and ten women servants, resident.

Mr. T. Dunston,

The average number of patients at one time in the hospital is three hundred; there are consequently 320 persons to provide for.

The convalescent patients assist in performing the household work.

The average number of incurable patients in the house at one time is 115, and there are waiting for admission 640 persons.

The average number of curable patients admitted annually is as follows:

Males 110. Females 153—Total 263.

of which number 60 are parish patients.

The numbers discharged are as follows:

Cured, Males 37. Females 71.—Total 108.

Uncured, Males and Females 100.

Unfit from various causes, chiefly palsy, fits, pregnancy, &c. 28. Dead 27.

From the above estimate it appears, the proportion of females to males admitted is nearly as 3 to 2; of females cured to males, nearly as 2 to 1.

Mr. T. Dunston

	£.	s.	d.
The average of salaries to the officers is - - -	467	—	—
- - D ^o - - wages to servants - - -	303	19	2
- - D ^o - - medicines - - -	79	15	3
- - D ^o - - house expences, viz. bread, meat, butter, cheese, bedding, ironmongery, &c. &c. - -	5,146	4	—
The average of ground rent and taxes is - -	270	13	8
	£.	6,267	12 1
The building cost £.55,000, which taken at an interest of 6 per cent, is - - -			
		3,300	— —
The average of repairs is - - -		297	10 8
	£.	9,865	2 9

	£.	s.	d.
The average expenditure for each person exclusive of the building and repairs, is - - -	19.	9.	9.
- - D ^o - - inclusive of D ^o - - D ^o - -	30.	16.	6.
- - D ^o - - for each person's board, bedding, and washing, &c. - - -	16.	1.	9.

What space of ground does the building occupy?—The ground, including yards and gardens, three acres and an half, which we find fully sufficient.

How long have you been master of St. Luke's?—Upwards of 25 years?

In what capacity was you in Bedlam?—Keeper. I was Keeper there between seven or eight years; and I have only to observe further on the subject of the building, that for the description of persons intended to occupy it, I think the rooms used only as sleeping rooms, which are 10 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. would do equally well if they were only 8 ft. by 7 ft. The width of the galleries at St. Luke's, in which the patients walk in wet weather, is 15 ft. 6 in. whereas a width of 12 ft. would be sufficient.

Is St. Luke's at any time wholly occupied with Lunatics?—Always.

What number will completely occupy it?—Three hundred.

What space of ground does the building itself occupy?—The building is 493 ft. long, and 30 ft. deep in the centre, the wings project from front and rear 66 ft. each.

What space do the yards and gardens occupy?—There are two airing grounds for the use of the patients, containing about 2,000 superficial yards each; the front area is the length of the building, and 30 ft. wide, there is a kitchen garden and detached pieces, making in the whole about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

What is the number of apartments in St. Luke's?—The body of the house consists, on the ground floor, of the master's office and closet, the apothecary's office and shop, a dining and visiting rooms; on the one pair, of a committee, physician's, and a waiting room; on the two pair, of a master's, matron's, and apothecary's chambers, and a work room; on the three pair, of five bed rooms. There are seven galleries, each of which contains 32 single rooms, 10 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. two rooms, four beds in each, 18 ft. 4 in. by 9 ft. 9 in. a sitting room 28 ft. by 13 ft. a smaller sitting room for refractory patients 10 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. and a servant's room about 17 ft. square. There are two attics in the building, containing five rooms each, in which the other patients are lodged; there are also two privies, a wash room, and three straw shafts.

N. B. The sitting room would be better was it wider, and the smaller sitting room should be larger, one privy, and one straw shaft would be sufficient.

How many kitchens; if but one of what size?—A kitchen 28 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in. and scullery adjoining 21 ft. by 9 ft. a smaller kitchen 18 ft. by 15 ft. in which the servants dine.

How many wash-houses; if but one of what size?—One wash-house 56 ft. by 12 ft. one for foul blankets, &c. 27 ft by 12 ft.

N. B. It would be an advantage if the large wash-house was wider.

How

How many laundries; if but one of what size?—A drying room 15ft. square, heated by a stove, and a mangling and ironing room 26ft. by 11ft. Mr. T. Dunston.

N. B. This is hardly wide enough; beside the kitchens, &c. above stated, there are on the ground floor baths, a laboratory, coal cellars, and water engine.

Whether the present building is, in your opinion, sufficiently commodious for the number and description of Lunatics now specified by you to have generally occupied it?—Yes; with the exceptions above stated.

Whether the same sized building, which has commodiously supplied all the wants and comforts of that number and class of patients now described by you, would have had within itself sufficient accommodation, provided thirty-five of the specified number of Lunatics had been paralytic, and a like number of thirty-five had been in a state of bodily weakness?—No; but I am of opinion there will never be more than half that proportion paralytic or out of health.

Do not 100 Lunatics of a weak and infirm and a paralytic description, require more room, more care, more attendants, and more expence, than the same number not affected with bodily diseases?—Yes; a number of 100 would require two additional nurses.

What additional number of attendants would be required if a fifth of these 300 were paralytic, and otherwise weak and infirm?—One man and one woman.

What additional expence in wine, spirits, medicine, and nourishing diet, would ten paralytic and weak Lunatics require, over and above the same number of ten of that description kept in St. Luke's?—From two to three shillings per week each.

What food are the Lunatics generally supplied with in St. Luke's?—Breakfast,—water gruel with bread, butter, and salt. Dinner,—on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, mutton, beef, veal, and sometimes pork, with the best table beer; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, broth. Supper,—Bread and cheese, or bread and butter, with beer; a larger allowance on broth days.

Whether for the most part the Lunatics in St. Luke's, are not provided with the same food in compliance with a general system, (deviating no doubt at times in some peculiar cases?—Yes; the deviations are in cases of illness, when beef-tea, broth, sago, wine, &c. are given.

What is the greatest number of Lunatics allowed to occupy one sitting room?—About thirty.

What size is the room the greatest number occupy?—28ft. by 13ft.

What is the greatest number of Lunatics allowed to sleep in any one room?—Four in a state of recovery.

What is the size of the room in which the greatest number sleep?—18ft. 4in. by 9ft.

What size are the beds? what the cost? are the bedsteads iron?—The bedsteads are of wood, 6ft. by 3ft. moveable ones, cost £.2. 18s. fixed with leaded drawers; &c. £.3. 3s.

In general, after Lunatics have been under an uniform management at St. Luke's, is it necessary that one in ten, should be under direct coercion?—It is not easy to average the number of patients in ten that require a continuance of coercion, I think they may be about three in twenty; they are patients disposed to injure themselves or others, and are seldom or ever to be trusted with confidence, much is certainly to be done by management, but it is impossible, on this head, to lay down a general rule, each effort must be adapted to the peculiar indisposition, it is necessary to check some, to encourage others, and to animate all with a hope of recovery.

Do not a great proportion of Lunatics, by a firm and uniform management, and by habit become tractable; which Lunatics, if allowed to separate and follow their own wills, would soon be unmanageable without coercion?—Yes, a large proportion.

Are there any Idiots in St. Luke's, or such like?—They are not allowed by the rules of the Hospital.

How many floors are there for the reception of patients at St. Luke's?—There are four, including the basement.

Mr. T. Dunston.

Do you find any inconvenience arise from the number of floors?—None.

Does it appear to you necessary, that in a Lunatic ward, the bed rooms for the patients should be placed on one side only of the galleries?—In St. Luke's they are double at each end, for the space of near 30ft.

What is the whole length of one gallery?—About 120ft.

Have you found any advantage from the cold baths, for the use of Lunatic patients?—Yes; by washing and keeping them clean in warm weather.

Withdrew.

Mercurii, 4^o die Martii, 1807.

JOHN NASH, Esq. called in and examined.

I HAVE turned my thoughts to the construction of a Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Nash.

For what Asylum did you furnish plans?—For an Asylum by subscription for the county of Hereford, for an Asylum at Exeter, and for an Asylum at Gloucester not yet executed.

Can you inform the Committee of the comparative expence in building Asylums for different numbers of patients?—I can.

What would be the expence in building an Asylum, according to Sir G. Paul's plan, for 50 patients in London?—Upon the supposition that the building is to be erected of brick; that the walls are to be two bricks in thickness; the dining-room 21 feet by 12; the wards 12 feet by 10 feet, and 10 feet in height; that the Overseer's room is to be 14 by 12; that the floors and ceilings, and walls, and partitions are to be lined with elm boards; that the floors and partitions are to be filled in with sawdust, to prevent the communication of sound; that the buildings are to be covered with slate, with dripping eaves; two water-closets to be erected in each division of ward,—the cost will be as under:

For the wards and gallery	- - - - -	£.
		7,000
For the eating room, Overseer's room, water-closets,	}	760
stairs to yard, cisterns and water-closets appertaining to		
those wards, exclusive of general offices		
		7,760

Supposing the general offices to consist of the offices described by Sir G. Paul, in his scheme for the Gloucester Asylum, kitchen, scullery, two larders, a pantry, a laundry and washhouse, and servants' eating room, and cellars on the basement floor; a surgeon or apothecary's room, a room for his medicines, a room for his books and papers, which is also to serve as a committee room; a hall of inspection, with staircase and gallery of inspection for the upper wards; a housekeeper's room; a store room; a bread room; hot and cold bath; a waiting room; and a passage of entrance, to be built of the like materials of the wards; will cost, together with the bed rooms for the domestic officers, £. 3,100.

What will be the expence of adding a third ward, to contain 25?—On the foregoing data, £. 3,880.

Withdrew.

Lunæ, 9^o die Martii, 1807.

Dr. WILLIS called in, and examined.

Dr. Willis.

How long have you been a Commissioner under the Act of Parliament of 14 Geo. III.?—About a year and an half.

During that time have you had frequent opportunities of observing the manner in which the Pauper Lunatics are taken care of in the different private mad-houses within the district of London and Middlesex?—I have repeatedly visited the houses within that

that district during that time, but in general I have reason to think, that the inspection of the Commissioners has been productive of considerable improvement.

Has it in general met with your approbation, or have you observed any want of due care and management?—In general it has met with my approbation, in some instances I have observed the want of attention to cleanliness, and, in general, want of accommodations.

Are they in general allowed a sufficient space?—I think in general they are.

What degree of medical attendance do you think necessary in a house for the reception of Lunatics?—In my opinion, a house should have the daily attendance of a medical person.

Do patients of any particular description require any peculiar accommodation, with respect to their apartments, or to their food, or otherwise?—Certainly; including the paralytic, the infirm, and the violent, require each a separate plan of treatment; the infirm will require a more nourishing sort of food, and warmer apartments, and separation from the rest of the patients.

Are you of opinion that warm and cold baths are necessary for lunatic patients?—I think warm baths may be very useful; but it can seldom happen that a cold bath will be required.

Are you of opinion, that in such a house, it is necessary the convalescent should be separated from the other patients?—I do not think in general that such a separation is called for, not having found from experience any disadvantage arise from the want of it.

Do you consider it to be at all disadvantageous that a Lunatic should be removed to a distance from his friends?—I do not conceive it to be disadvantageous in general, in some instances even advantageous.

Withdrew.

APPENDIX (No. 6.)

A List from the TOWN REGISTER of the Names and Places of Abode of such as keep Houses for the Admission of Lunatics, and who took out Licences, October 1806.

NAMES.	PLACE of ABODE.
Thomas Warburton, - - -	Hackney.
Esther Burrow, - - -	Hoxton.
Jonas Hall, - - -	Fulham.
Mary Glanville, - - -	Kingsland.
Ann Holmes, - - -	Islington.
Jane Jones, - - -	King's Road, Chelsea.
Stephen Casey, - - -	Plaistow, Essex.
William Moyse, - - -	Stockwell, Surrey.
Dr. Monro, - - -	Adelphi Terrace.
Joseph Agar, - - -	Hoxton.
Thomas Pierce, - - -	Beaufort Row, Chelsea.
Jonathan Miles, - - -	Hoxton.
James L'Homme, - - -	Hackney Road.
James Sykes and William Giles,	Little Chelsea.
Peter Gilles Briand, - - -	Kensington Gore.
Elizabeth Mullinger, - - -	Austin Friars.
John Pile, - - -	Somers Town.

APPENDIX (No. 7.)

A LIST from the COUNTRY REGISTER of the Names and Places of Abode of such as keep Houses for the Admission of Lunatics, since the 1st of January 1802.

NAMES.	PLACES of ABODE.
Thomas Arnold, - - - -	Leicester.
Richard Browne, - - - -	Egham, Surry.
Mr. A. Chew, - - - -	Billington, Lancashire.
John Cox, - - - -	Fishponds, Gloucestershire.
William Crook, - - - -	Laycock, Wilts.
Mr. Edwards, - - - -	Blakely Afylum, Manchester.
Mr. Finch, - - - -	Laverstock, Wilts.
Edward Long Fox, - - - -	Clewer Hill, Gloucestershire.
Joanna Harris, - - - -	Hoaknorton, Oxfordshire.
Zachariah Jefferys, - - - -	Kingsdown, Wilts.
Robert Stracey Irish, - - - -	Frimley, Surrey.
James Johnson, - - - -	Shrewsbury.
Justinian Mercer, - - - -	Halstock, Dorsetshire.
Samuel Newington, - - - -	Ticehurst, Suffex.
Samuel Prond, - - - -	Bilston, Staffordshire.
William Perfect, - - - -	West Malling, Kent.
Stephen Pellett, - - - -	St. Alban's, Herts.
Edward Rigby, - - - -	Lakenham, Norfolk.
William Ricketts, - - - -	Droitwich, Worcesterhire.
Dr. Steavenfon, - - - -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
James Stilwell, - - - -	Stoke, near Guildford, Surrey.
Dr. Willis, - - - -	Gretford, Lincolnshire.
John Goward, - - - -	Framlingham, Norfolk.
Dr. Fawflett, - - - -	Low Toynton, near Harmartle, Lincolnshire.
Mr. Jacob, - - - -	Hadham, Herts.
Mr. Jollye, - - - -	Loddon, Norfolk.
Mrs. Anne Cocks, - - - -	Hertford.
Mr. Gibbs, - - - -	Henley in Arden, Warwickshire.

APPENDIX (No. 8.)

PLAN for the Division of the Kingdom into Districts, for the Erection of
Lunatic Asylums.

COUNTIES.					Population.	Population of each District.	Places of Asylum.
1.	{	Northumberland -	-	-	157,101	476,309	DURHAM.
		Cumberland -	-	-	117,230		
		Westmorland -	-	-	41,617		
		Durham -	-	-	160,361		
2.		Lancashire -	-	-	-	672,731	LIVERPOOL.
3.		Yorkshire -	-	-	-	858,892	YORK.
4.	{	Cheshire -	-	-	191,751	444,536	CHESTER.
		North Wales -	-	-	252,785		
5.	{	Derbyshire -	-	-	161,142	510,049	NOTTINGHAM.
		Nottinghamshire -	-	-	140,350		
		Lincolnshire -	-	-	208,557		
6.	{	South Wales -	-	-	288,761	523,534	HEREFORD.
		Hereford -	-	-	189,191		
		Monmouth -	-	-	45,582		
7.	{	Salop -	-	-	167,239	545,725	SHREWSBURY.
		Stafford -	-	-	239,153		
		Worcester -	-	-	139,333		
8.	{	Leicester -	-	-	130,081	486,384	LEICESTER.
		Rutland -	-	-	16,356		
		Warwick -	-	-	208,190		
		Northampton -	-	-	131,757		
9.	{	Cambridge -	-	-	89,346	443,928	CAMBRIDGE.
		Huntingdon -	-	-	37,568		
		Hertford -	-	-	97,577		
		Essex -	-	-	226,437		
10.	{	Norfolk -	-	-	273,371	483,802	NORWICH.
		Suffolk -	-	-	210,431		
11.	{	Somerfet -	-	-	273,750	524,559	BATH.
		Gloucester -	-	-	250,809		
12.	{	Oxford -	-	-	109,620	389,672	OXFORD.
		Berks -	-	-	109,215		
		Bucks -	-	-	107,444		
		Bedford -	-	-	63,393		
13.	{	Middlesex -	-	-	-	-	LONDON.
		London, Westminster, & Southwark -	-	-	-		
		Surrey -	-	-	-		
14.	{	Cornwall -	-	-	191,751	534,752	EXETER.
		Devon -	-	-	343,001		
15.	{	Dorset -	-	-	115,319	520,082	SALISBURY.
		Wilts -	-	-	185,107		
		Hants -	-	-	219,656		
16.	{	Suffex -	-	-	150,311	457,935	CANTERBURY.
		Kent -	-	-	307,624		

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R E P O R T

From the Select Committee appointed
to enquire into

The STATE of LUNATICS.

Ordered to be printed 15th July,
1807.

(Insane Persons.)

P A P E R S

RELATING TO THE

Management of Insane Officers, Seamen, and Marines, belonging to His Majesty's Naval Service :

VIZ:

(1.)—Report of Dr. *John Weir*, Inspector of Hospitals to the Commissioners of Transports ;
28 October 1812.

(2.)—Letter of Dr. *Weir* to Alexander M^cLeay, Esq.;—enclosing

(3.)—Report of Dr. *John Weir*, Inspector of Hospitals, to the Commissioners of Transports,
13 November 1812;—intituled, “ Remarks on the Management of such Officers, Seamen,
“ and Marines, belonging to His Majesty's Naval Service, and of such Prisoners of War,
“ as are admitted into the House of Messrs. *Miles & Co.* of Hoxton, for the cure of
“ Mental Derangement.”

(4.)—Report of Dr. *John Weir*, to the Commissioners of Transports, dated 25 November 1812.

Transport Office,
4th July 1814.

—(1.)—

Copy of the REPORT of Dr. *John Weir*, Inspector of Hospitals, of the
28th of October 1812, to the Commissioners of Transports.

October 28th, 1812.

Gentlemen,

YESTERDAY I visited the Maniacs at Hoxton; and found no cause of
complaint.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant,

(Signed) *J. Weir.*

The Commissioners for Transports,
&c. &c. &c.

—(2.)—

November 13th, 1812.

SIR,

HEREWITH I beg leave to transmit my “ Remarks on the Management of
Insane Patients at Hoxton.” They are the result of long experience, and an
attentive consideration of the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

Alexander M^cLeay, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *J. Weir.*

REMARKS on the Management of such Officers, Seamen, and Marines, belonging to His Majesty's Naval Service, and of such Prisoners of War, as are admitted into the House of Messrs. MILES & Co. of *Horton*, for the Cure of Mental Derangement.

IN order that the disease may be fully ascertained previous to the Patients being sent to this Establishment, the Medical Officers of the Royal Naval Hospitals, Prison Hospitals, and the Divisions of Marines, are required by the general printed instructions to keep them two weeks from the time of the first attack, before they discharge them from under their care; should they then be considered as objects for a lunatic asylum, they are conveyed in a post-chaise or a stage-coach, under a proper escort, to the Transport Office, from whence they are immediately conveyed to the house of Messrs. Miles & Co.

With regard to the management of Naval Officers in this Establishment, of whom there are at present fourteen, of the following ranks, say; 4 Sea Lieutenants, 2 Lieutenants of Marines, 2 Surgeons, 1 Purser, 1 Boatswain, 1 Carpenter, 1 Master's Mate, and 1 Midshipman, it is alike unhealthy and improper. In the first place, their sitting-room, which contains twenty Patients, is only 19 feet 5 inches by 14 feet. Here they are mixed indiscriminately with other Maniacs, some of whom had been common mechanics, and were now only rendered qualified for admission, by payment having been insured to the proprietors of the concern for their accommodation. Such is the nature of this afflicting malady, that the Patient will sometimes have a temporary return of reason; how painful must it be to him then, in this interval of sanity, to see himself surrounded by persons of the above description! But should he himself be a stranger to his situation, the feelings of his relatives and friends, and the claims which he may have on the public for his past services, would require that some selection should be made amongst the objects with whom he is to be placed. In all our Naval Hospitals, Officers are not put in the same ward or cabin together, unless they have been accustomed to mess or associate with each other on board of ship, or unless they should enjoy similar rank. In the second place, the Patients are all labouring under the different species and the various stages of the disorder; some are chained down to their seats, some are handcuffed, and some are raging with inconceivable fury, whilst others are calm and tranquil. Independently, then, of the impropriety of mixing Officers indiscriminately with others, it is cruel to place frantic and placid Patients in the same apartment. In the third place, such of the former as are chained down are frequently answering the calls of nature in the very room they are sitting in; the consequence is, that the air becomes so vitiated from this circumstance, and from so many persons being crowded together in so small a space, as to render it unfit for respiration. The whole of these twenty Patients are placed under the care of one servant, who is supposed to see their clothes taken off and put on, their skin washed and kept clean, and their hair combed, and to shave them; in short he is expected to perform every little menial office which their deplorable situations require; but as Maniacs are generally slothful and negligent of their persons, it is evident that such an attendance must be quite inadequate to the keeping so many of them clean and comfortable. There should be allowed, in my opinion, one keeper to every ten Patients.

The Officers are allowed a bed each, with the exception of one who sleeps with a keeper; but as the rooms are only of the usual dimensions, and as there are four beds in each, they are far too crowded. The same evil exists here as in the sitting-room, which is, that of mixing the cleanly and uncleanly Patients indiscriminately together.

As in every case of Mania there appears to be an increased excitement in the brain, arising from some peculiar acrimony in the blood, it is manifest that all irritation and means of fulness should be carefully avoided. To this end, the diet of Insane Patients should, in my opinion, be confined to what is termed, in our Naval Hospitals, "Half and Low:" Instead of this, the Officers in the house of Messrs. Miles & Co. usually receive a pint of tea in the morning for breakfast, and a like quantity in the evening, sixteen ounces of beef, mutton or veal, one pint of broth, sixteen ounces of greens or potatoes, two ounces of cheese, and

and two quarts of small beer each, per diem; which exceeds, by the two ounces of cheese, the daily allowance of Patients on full diet in any of our Naval Hospital Establishments. But exclusively of the consideration, that this diet is of too stimulating and nutritious a nature, and more calculated to increase than to retard the progress of insanity, I am further of opinion, that the article of cheese should not be allowed to constitute a part of the diet of persons labouring under Mania, for as much as the bowels are usually in a state of torpor in that disease, and cheese being generally allowed to be of an astringent quality, must, it is fair to presume, tend to increase it.

Although the circumstances I have already mentioned may sufficiently prove the inadequacy of the present Establishment to the management of Insane Patients, there is still a point of far greater moment than any I have yet touched upon, which remains to be considered; I allude to Naval Officers not being admitted into Bethlem Hospital, and to their receiving no medical treatment for the cure of their insanity at the house of Messrs. Miles & Co. Strange and unaccountable as it may appear, it is no less strange than true, that there are Officers at this moment in the Establishment, who have been there upwards of twelve years, and to whom a single grain of medicine has never been administered (for the cure or mitigation of the Mania) during the whole of that period. It appears to me, notwithstanding I consider confirmed insanity as a disease of a most formidable nature, that the violence of the symptoms may not only be abated, but that in young subjects, the disorder may be completely eradicated by a judicious use of medicine, assisted by other co-operating means, such as watching narrowly the paroxysms and intermissions of the disease, adopting a proper regimen, separating the tranquil and cleanly Patients from those of an opposite description, having frequent recourse to issues and the warm bath, and lastly, but above all, correcting the general habit of the Maniacs. In two recent cases of Mania, which lately came under my inspection, I took upon myself to recommend a seton in the neck; and although the disease was in the most aggravated form, I had the satisfaction to observe, that in a few weeks the Patients were entirely freed from every symptom of it. In one instance the Patient was discharged, and as it was supposed that he was perfectly recovered, the seton was taken out; but no sooner was the discharge stopped, than the disease again manifested itself with all its former violence, so much so, that he was obliged to be re-admitted into the asylum of Messrs. Miles & Co. The issue was then again opened, and he has lately been discharged the second time perfectly recovered. These are strong and striking proofs of what may be done by medical aid for the cure of insanity.

The expense of boarding, lodging, and accommodating Naval Officers in the Establishment of Messrs. Miles and Co. amounts to one pound four shillings and four pence each per week, exclusive of the charge for clothing. This on a superficial view may be deemed reasonable enough; yet when we come to consider the inadequacy of the accommodation, and the uncomfortable treatment they experience, and more particularly when we contrast these with the very superior advantages they would enjoy at a Naval Hospital, it will not only appear, that the charge is high, but that the money is misapplied.

The only point which remains to be noticed concerning the management of the Officers regards their clothing; and as I submitted my sentiments on this subject fully to the Board in the month of June last, it will be merely necessary in this place to recapitulate the grounds I then urged for objecting to the mode of issuing and expending the different articles of wearing apparel, as well those of the Officers as those of the Men. I observed in my Report, that it appeared to me there had been a much greater expenditure of clothing, than was absolutely necessary; this I attributed to the clothes not being made to fit properly in the first instance; to their not being timely repaired; to their being badly sewn, and of a strength or quality ill suited to the cases of the Patients; to the keepers not seeing them properly put on and taken off; to these last being allowed to consider the old clothes as an emolument attached to their situation, and to the whole of the slops or clothing being procured from one person. This mismanagement and neglect have, as I then stated, been the occasion of much additional and unnecessary expense to the Government.

Having thus explained the manner in which Naval Officers are accommodated at the asylum of Messrs. Miles and Co., I proceed to make some few observations on the

the management of the Seamen and Marines, and the prisoners of war who are now confined there. The Establishment contains at present 106 of the two former classes, and 20 of the latter, making a total of 126; they are conveyed from the Naval Hospitals, the Marine Infirmaries, or the Prison Hospitals, in a stage-coach or a covered cart, attended by a proper person as a guard, to the Transport Office, when they are immediately put into an hackney-coach and sent to Hoxton. (I name particularly the mode of their conveyance to town, in order to shew the expense attending it.) On their admission into the house of Messrs. Miles & Co. they are mixed, without the least regard being paid to the mild or violent forms of their disease, with other Naval Maniacs. In offering my remarks on their accommodation, I shall begin with the sleeping rooms; these are contained in the upper story of a long building, which has two rows of cabins on each side, with a passage three feet wide in the middle, and which forms one side of the airing ground. All the cabins, excepting six, are six feet long, one foot nine inches broad, and eight feet three inches high; the bed places, of which there are three in each cabin, are constructed in the form of a crib, and are five feet eleven inches long, and one foot eleven inches broad. Although I conceive that this kind of bed-place, but on a larger scale, may in a few critical cases be useful, yet I am decidedly of opinion, that if the Patients in general were allowed to sleep in hospital cradles, it would materially tend to their recovery, and would greatly contribute to their comfort. What with the narrowness of the blankets and sheets, the scantiness of the bed and bolster, and the cramped form of the present bed-place, it forms altogether one of the most uncomfortable beds I ever saw; these circumstances, added to the Patients being too much crowded, render the accommodation in the sleeping-rooms extremely defective, and very inferior to that in His Majesty's Naval Hospitals. At Bethlem each Patient is allowed a bed-room or cabin to himself, in order to prevent any unnatural propensities; but at Hoxton they not only sleep three in a room, but in six cases two in a bed, an impropriety so glaring as to need no comment.

The next subject I propose for consideration, is the sitting rooms, of which there are two in number; they are built partly within the area of the airing-ground and partly without it, immediately opposite the long building already spoken of; they are twenty-six feet four inches long, sixteen feet seven inches broad, and ten feet high, and are separated from each other by a thin brick wall, at the bottom and in the middle of which is placed a fire place, calculated to diffuse heat to both apartments. The latter contain two small windows, but as those afford very little light, the door is obliged to be kept constantly open; the floors are boarded, and there are forms placed round the wall for the Maniacs to sit upon; these apartments constitute the eating as well as the sitting-rooms; but as the Patients are allowed no tables, and as their provisions are served out to them without any kind of method, it is impossible to conceive a more uncivilized appearance than they exhibit at their meals. This custom differs very widely from that at St. Luke's Hospital, where the Patients in general are not only allowed tables and table-cloths, but plates and knives and forks also. I confess, that it may be impracticable to bring men who are totally deprived of their reason into a proper state of order or regularity; but still, those whose mental faculties are only partially affected (and they form seven-eighths of the whole,) should, I conceive, be treated in a more rational and creditable manner. Here, as in the sitting-rooms appropriated to the Officers, the Maniacs are mixed indiscriminately together; this is a distressing circumstance to those who are labouring under the disorder in its mild form, not only from their nerves being very irritable, and in consequence likely to be greatly agitated by the violent and clamorous conduct of the furious Patients, but from the air being rendered unfit for respiration, by the insufferable effluvia proceeding from such of the latter as are insensible to the calls of nature, by the crowded state of the apartments, and by the want of ventilation.

I come now to speak of the airing-ground, which is an oblong square, 64 feet 8 inches long, and 60 feet 8 inches broad. It is evident, that an area of so small an extent cannot afford sufficient space for 126 Maniacs to range about in, and it is hard, indeed, that they should be deprived of natural exercise. It affords no piazza or covered way, to shelter them in wet weather, and being only in part paved, and partly laid with gravel, and the walls around being very high, the evaporation is excessively slow. It is hardly possible to convey

an adequate idea of the miserableness of this situation in the rainy season, and it is felt the more on account of the confined and crowded state of the sitting-rooms, to which the Patients are obliged to resort in wet weather, or when tired of walking or standing, as it does not contain even a bench for them to sit down upon.

Having endeavoured to explain the nature of the accommodation afforded to such Seamen and Marines, and Prisoners of War, as are admitted into the asylum of Messrs. Miles & Co., I shall now proceed to point out; first, the mode of victualling them; secondly, the medical treatment they receive; thirdly, the extent of the menial attendance; and, fourthly, the manner in which they are discharged:—And, first,

With regard to the mode of victualling them; the scheme of diet is never varied as at our Naval Hospitals, but each Patient generally receives about a quart of oatmeal gruel for breakfast, one pound of beef, mutton or pork, with a sufficient quantity of greens or potatoes for dinner, and a pint and a half of oatmeal, barley or pease-soup for supper, with eighteen ounces of bread, and a pint and a half or a quart of small beer in the course of the day. On the supposition that Mania proceeds from an increased excitement of the brain, I have already presumed to suggest the propriety of putting Maniacs on half or low diet; it will not therefore be again necessary to enter upon the subject: I will merely observe, in this place, that, allowing my conclusion to be a just one, it is evident that a full diet must, by increasing the plethoric state of the habit, tend to aggravate the disease, and render it the more difficult to be overcome.

The next subject upon which I am to touch, regards the medical treatment; and this I must refer to two distinct heads; the first which respects that at Hoxton, and the second which respects that at Bethlem. At the former, the Patients receive no medical treatment for the cure of Mania, but if taken ill with other complaints, they are supposed to receive such medicine and attendance from the Apothecary, as he may judge their respective cases to require. Here it may be essential to observe, that there is no sick-room appropriated to the accommodation of Officers or Men, but so soon as either exhibit any symptoms of indisposition, they are removed to their bed-rooms, where the other Patients still continue to sleep, and where they remain until they recover or die. In the whole course of my visitations I have never met with the present Apothecary, but have with unfeigned pity observed Patients labouring under febrile or dysenteric complaints, lying in their cribs without medicine, without attendance, and without any sick necessary, but having, perhaps, a lump of beef remaining untouched by their bedside. I have frequently remonstrated on this shameful inattention; and the superintendent, apparently sensible of the impropriety, has as frequently promised to remedy the evil. Before I enter into a detail on the medical treatment of the Naval Maniacs at Bethlem, amounting to 41, of which number 11 are foreigners, it may not be improper briefly to explain the manner in which they are admitted into that Hospital. The Apothecary, whose duty it is to examine and ascertain if the Patient be subject to fits, or if he have any bodily infirmity, without being free from which he cannot be received, intimates to the Manager of the Asylum at Hoxton when a vacancy occurs, and if he considers the Patient presented as a fit object, he is admitted into the Institution, where he remains twelve months, unless he should recover before, in which case he is sent to the Transport Office, but if not cured at the expiration of that period, and if his mental malady should not be of such a dangerous description as to render it necessary for him to be retained there for the remainder of his life, he is returned to Hoxton as incurable, where he remains until the disorder disappears, or until he dies. There are now six Maniacs at Hoxton, whose cases render them unfit to be received into Bethlem, besides 14 others, for whom vacancies have not yet occurred; it may thus be several months before a Patient can be admitted into the latter, if even he have no ailments to prevent it. I come now to the mode of practice; and I think it a duty incumbent on me to state, that having requested to see a journal of the medical treatment of such of the Naval Maniacs as have been admitted into Bethlem Hospital for the cure of insanity, I have been informed that no such journal has been deemed necessary, and that a long established system of treatment is invariably pursued at a certain season of the year, which has been found beneficial, and which from long custom, is now adopted as a standing regulation of the Institution. In consequence, few or no further prescriptions are required from the Physician, and

it depends entirely on the Apothecary to carry the practice into effect. This will partly explain why it is that such opprobrium has been thrown on the medical profession, for the supposed want of ability in the treatment of Mania. Having once attained a certain degree of success, it would appear that all further attempts at improvement have been considered useless. Had such a want of exertion pervaded other branches of medical science, we should have been in a miserable state of ignorance indeed. It appears to me, that such an extensive field as this Hospital presents for improvement in the treatment of Mania, should be duly cultivated. For this purpose the various cases should be maturely considered, and the result of the practice in each carefully inserted in a journal to be kept for that purpose. From this the most important practical knowledge might be communicated to the medical profession in general.

It will not be expected that I should enter into a length of detail in this place on the subject of menial attendance, having already pointed out the nature of the duties supposed to be performed by the several keepers, in my remarks on the management of the Officers. All that I shall say, then, is, that there are only two keepers allowed to the 126 Naval Maniacs, a number so widely disproportioned to the services expected from them, as to need no argument to prove its insufficiency. It is now ten years that I have been in the habit of occasionally visiting this Asylum, and during the whole of that period have seldom found more than one keeper in attendance; nay, sometimes not even one.

With respect to the manner in which Maniacs are discharged, I have to observe, that the selecting such as appear to be sufficiently recovered, devolves on me. For this purpose, I usually visit them once a week, and carefully endeavour to ascertain what progress they may have made towards recovery. If, in any case, I find an entire cessation from all symptoms of the disorder for seven or eight weeks, I recommend the Patient to be discharged to the Batavier Hospital Ship, on trial. I have met with considerable difficulty in ascertaining the precise state of the different cases, as my information has been principally derived from the superintendent and the keepers, whose interest it is to keep the Maniacs as long as possible on the Establishment. It has not unfrequently happened, that after having made up my mind to recommend a certain Patient, as in a fit state to be discharged, I have found in my next visitation, that he had been sent to Bethlem;—in short, it will appear obvious, that the placing Patients in an Establishment, where the interest of the Proprietors is so much at variance with the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them, must be highly injudicious, if not prejudicial.

As the new Bethlem is now nearly completed, and as Naval Maniacs will be admitted alternately into that Hospital for the cure of insanity, unless some distinct building should be appropriated to their accommodation, I think it may not be considered irrelevant to the present subject to state what appears to me as defects in the existing Institution. In the first place, then, I am humbly of opinion, that the present Medical Establishment, which consists of one Physician, one Surgeon, and one Apothecary, is insufficient, even if they were to pay a strict and exclusive attention to the 148 Insane Patients committed to their charge; but that is not the case, for they attend at Bridewell likewise, and the Physician and Surgeon are in private practice; the former extensively so, and the Apothecary lives at some considerable distance, so that it should seem probable, that the Hospital is frequently left without any medical assistance at hand, in case of emergency; such would most probably be the result of an investigation.

Why the medical department in this Institution should be so very limited, when almost all the other public hospitals have three or four Physicians, and a proportionate number of Surgeons, and other medical attendants attached to them, I am quite at a loss to conceive, unless it be from the mistaken supposition, that insanity is not to be cured or palliated by medical aid, or unless it be imagined that Maniacs are not entitled to the same assistance as Patients labouring under other complaints.

In the second place, I conceive, from having observed Patients lying perfectly naked and covered up in straw, and others unnecessarily loaded with chains, that uncalled for severity is practised towards them. However requisite it may be to impose restraint on, and to inspire Maniacs with a dread of their keepers, it will appear but reasonable, that the mildest of possible methods should be adopted

adopted for the accomplishment of those objects. In the third place, no selection is made in the distribution of the different Patients, those that are violent and frantic being mixed, without distinction, with such as are mild and tranquil. I have already had occasion to expatiate on this impropriety in my Remarks on the Management of Naval Maniacs at Hoxton; I shall therefore content myself in this place with repeating, that I conceive such a practice must be attended with the worst consequences, on account of the excessive irritability of the nervous system in persons afflicted with melancholy, or the milder forms of insanity.

From what has been said, it will easily be perceived that I consider the present Establishment for Naval Lunatics as radically defective, not only from the neglect and mismanagement which are so conspicuous in its internal economy but from the want of due accommodations.

It will readily be acknowledged, that Maniacs are, of all pitiable objects, the most entitled to protection and commiseration; as such, we would imagine, that it should be the boast of a generous nation to provide an asylum, where those who may have been deprived of their intellects, whilst employed in the service of their country, should be rendered as comfortable as the nature of their situations would possibly admit. We see a Greenwich Hospital affording every necessary consolation to those who have been maimed, or who have grown old and infirm in the service. We see ample accommodations in all our Naval Hospitals and Marine Infirmaries for the recovery of the sick and wounded of the Navy, whilst the wretched Maniacs are placed in a situation where the object appears to be more to get them out of the way, than to assist in their recovery. On the principle therefore of humanity, as well as of necessity, I would humbly suggest, that some other building be appropriated exclusively to their accommodation, where they might at least derive equal benefits with those who are not so heavily afflicted as themselves. Were I allowed to point out a spot for the erection of such a building, I would name the vicinity of Haslar Hospital, not merely from its central situation, and the facility it would afford to the receiving of Patients from on board ship, and such phrenetic cases as are occasionally admitted into the Hospital, to the great annoyance of the whole of the Patients, instances of which have come under my inspection, but from the consideration that the medical as well as the other departments of the latter would be fully adequate to its management. It should be built at such a distance from the Hospital as to preclude the possibility of the Patients there being disturbed by the noise of the frantic Maniacs, although having such an immediate communication with it, that the latter might be attended, victualled and clothed, the same as if they were in the Hospital. If this proposal be resisted on the score of expense, my answer is, that so far from being an additional expense, it would ultimately prove a very material saving to Government. The charges for the victualling, clothing, &c. of Maniacs at Hoxton, amounted last year to upwards of five thousand pounds; and I am bold to assert, that the annual expense at the proposed Naval Lunatic Asylum, would not exceed the half of that sum, so that the expense of the building, in the first instance, would, in a short time, be amply repaid. If it be objected to on the score of hurting the feelings of the Patients in the Hospital, or the Navy in general, I again answer, that were it to be managed with the same want of attention to cleanliness and other essential points, as at Hoxton, or even at Bethlem, there might be some reasonable grounds for such objection; but I am of opinion, that it should be conducted on such a widely different plan, as not only to strike the eye of the observer with admiration, and afford the greatest possible comfort to the Maniacs themselves, but be a lasting memorial of the humanity and wise policy of the present Naval Administration.

(Signed)

J. Weir,

November 13th, 1812.

Inspector of Naval Hospitals.

Copy of the REPORT of Dr. *John Weir*, Inspector of Hospitals, of the 25th November 1812, to the Commissioners of Transports, relative to the Management of the Insane Patients in the Hospital at *Hoxton*, and in other Hospitals in *London*.

November 25th, 1812.

Gentlemen,

I Yesterday visited the Maniacs at Hoxton; and, as usual, found no particular cause of complaint.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant,

(Signed) *J. Weir.*

The Commissioners of Transports,
&c. &c. &c.

Transport Office,
4 July 1814.

Inspector of Naval Hospitals.

December 1814

(Insane Persons.)

P A P E R S

Relating to the Management of Insane Officers,
Seamen, and Marines,

belonging to His Majesty's Naval Service.

*Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed,
25 July 1814.*

R E P O R T

From the Committee on MADHOUSES.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to consider of Provisions being made, for the better Regulation of MADHOUSES, in *England*;—HAVE, pursuant to the Order of The House, examined the Matter to them referred; and agreed to the following REPORT:

THE Report of the Committee appointed in the last Session of Parliament, to consider of the state of Madhouses, contained such full Information on the subject referred to them, as to leave very little to be inquired into by Your Committee; they felt it to be their duty, however, to take such further Evidence as might afford a prospect of its being useful in the inquiry committed to them; they accordingly examined several other Persons, whose Evidence is already before the House, which confirms the opinion stated by the Committee, in the Report of the last Session, as to the Insufficiency of the provisions of the Act of the 14th year of His present Majesty, and to the indispensable necessity for a new Law to supply the defects of that Act.

Your Committee, therefore, referring to the Report above alluded to, and to the Evidence taken in this Session, feel it to be their duty to renew the direction given to the Chairman of the Committee in the last Session, to move the House for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act made in the 14th year of His present Majesty, and another Act made in the 55th year of His present Majesty, for regulating Madhouses in Scotland, and for making other Provisions and Regulations in lieu thereof.

28 May 1816.

R E P O R T

From the Committee on Manufactures.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to consider of Provisions
being made for the better Regulation of Manufactures,
in England;—have, pursuant to the Order of the House,
examined the Matter (to them referred) and agreed to the
following Report.

HE Report of the Committee appointed in the last Session of
Parliament to consider of the State of Manufactures, contained such
information on the subject referred to them, as to have very fully
to be informed into by Your Committee; they did it to the best of
their power, to take such further Evidence as might assist a proper
to being useful in the inquiry committed to them; they accordingly
examined several other Persons whose Evidence is already before the
House, which contains the opinion asked by the Committee, in the
Report of the last Session, as to the expediency of the provisions of
the Act of the 10th year of His present Majesty, and to the expediency
of making for a new Act to supply the defects of that Act.

Your Committee, after having referred to the Report above alluded to,
and to the Evidence taken in this Session, feel it to be their duty to
return the resolution given to the Chairman of the Committee in the last
Session, to move the House for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an
Act made in the 10th year of His present Majesty, and another Act
made in the 5th year of His present Majesty, for regulating the Houses
in Scotland, and for making other Provisions and Regulations in that
particular.

22 May 1814

REPORT
FROM THE COMMITTEE
ON
MADHOUSES.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 May 1816.*

Copy of LETTER from Mr. BECKET to Mr. LUSHINGTON, dated 24th April 1816; enclosing Copies of Correspondence relative to the Erection of an Asylum for the Reception of CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, }
30th May 1816.

C. ARBUTHNOT.

— 1. —

Whitehall, 24th April 1816.

SIR,

I AM directed by Lord Sidmouth, to desire that you will call the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to the Correspondence which has taken place relative to the erection of an Asylum for the reception of Criminal Lunatics, on the scite of the New Bethlem Hospital in St. George's Fields; and more particularly to the Letter which was addressed to them by his Lordship, on the 18th February 1814, communicating the terms and agreements which had been entered into with the Governors of Bethlem, for the purpose of giving full and complete effect to the arrangements in question; the particulars of which are here recapitulated.

1st,—That a separate Prison sufficient for the reception of 60 Criminal Lunatics, be erected by the Governors of Bethlem:

2d,—That His Majesty's Government shall defray the expense which will be incurred by the erection of such additional Building:

3dly,—That Government shall be at the annual charge of maintaining such Criminal Lunatics:

4thly,—That the controul and management of the Lunatics, shall be exercised under the superintendence of the Governors of the Hospital, and that such Lunatics shall be duly attended by the Medical and other Officers belonging to the Establishment; and,

Lastly,—That the yearly allowance of 200 *l.* should be distributed to the said Officers of the Establishment, for additional trouble.

I am now further to acquaint you, that Lord Sidmouth having called upon the Governors, to report to him the present state of the Building, and also the period at which Patients can with safety, be admitted;—They have stated to his Lordship, that previous to the reception of any Lunatics, further advances are requisite; and I transmit Copies of the Correspondence which has passed upon this subject, for the information of the Lords of the Treasury.

The Sum already advanced to the Governors amounts to 19,800 *l.* which has been expended in completing the Building, and the *additional* Sums are required to meet the following Items of expenditure; *viz.*

First, For extra unforeseen labour in erecting the Building, unprovided for in the Contract	£.	s.	d.
Second, A Charge for certain <i>extra</i> law expenses	1,249	15	—
And, Thirdly, For the fitting up and furnishing the Building, and also for certain internal alterations, and sundry expenses for giving the Security requisite for a building to be appropriated to the reception of so dangerous a class of patients, and which, it appeared (upon inspection) had not been sufficiently attended to	100	—	—
	3,995	—	—
Making together the sum of	£. 5,344	15	—

15. January.
1 February.
19 January.

2 CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE ERECTION OF

Besides the foregoing, the Governors have now further stated, that for the following reasons, an additional annual sum of 270*l.* per annum, (over and above the 200*l.* for extra trouble to the Officers of the Establishment,) will be required for the maintenance of three keepers; *viz.* that the sum of 48*l.* per head per annum, before fixed upon for the maintenance of the patients, having been formed upon the erroneous calculation that the Building would be always full, to the whole number of sixty; in which case there would have been a sufficient surplus to cover the expense of the keepers. And as the number which may be confined at any one period, will most probably fall *considerably* short of sixty, and consequently require a new mode of paying the keepers; they submit the above-mentioned sum of 270*l.* per annum as requisite for that purpose; and at the same time propose to reduce the rate of maintenance from 48*l.* per head to 43*l.* 10*s.* This sum, however, to be subject to such future increase as circumstances may at any time call for.

Although Lord Sidmouth had not been led to expect that Government would have been again called upon for assistance to so large an amount as upwards of 5,000*l.* yet, upon mature consideration, it appears to his Lordship, that one of the principal items forming the above amount, *viz.* the giving the Building the proper degree of security, is indispensably requisite; and that the other items, though certainly unexpected, cannot be objected to; particularly from the very pressing necessity which exists of having the Building put forthwith in a state fit and complete to receive patients by the month of July next at farthest. I am therefore to desire that you will move their Lordships to be pleased to give directions for providing the above-mentioned sum of 5,344*l.* 15*s.* in such manner as they may think proper; and further, for providing for the annual additional charge of 270*l.* for the pay of the keepers.

Lord Sidmouth further directs me to desire that you will acquaint their Lordships, that as it is intended to move certain patients into the Asylum early in the ensuing summer, the number of whom will probably amount from twenty to twenty-five males, and from eight to twelve females; it will be requisite for their Lordships to cause an Estimate to be submitted to Parliament for providing for the expense of the maintenance of such Criminal Lunatics for the year 1816, at the reduced rate of 43*l.* 10*s.* each.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. BECKET.

P. S.—The Enclosures in the Letter from *Bethlem* Hospitals, being Originals, it is requested that they may be returned.

S. R. Lushington, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

— 2. —

Whitehall, 15th January 1816.

Gentlemen,

I BEG to call your attention to my letter of the 24th January 1814, upon the subject of the arrangements which were concluded for carrying into effect the Address of the House of Commons of the 20th of June 1808, for the erection of a Building for the reception of Lunatic Criminals, and request you will have the goodness to report to me, what state of forwardness that Building is in at present, and how soon it is likely to be fit for the reception of Lunatic Criminals above-mentioned. It is requisite that I should receive this information with the least practicable delay, in order that the Lords of the Treasury may be timely apprized of the amount of the sum which will be required for the maintenance and support of persons of the description in question, as soon as they are received in *Bethlem*, pursuant to the arrangement mentioned in my communication above referred to, and also with the view of giving due intimation to the Sheriffs of the respective counties, preparatory to the removal of the persons from their present place of confinement.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

The Right Worshipful the President and Treasurer,
and
The Worshipful the Governors of *Bethlem* Hospital.

— 3. —

MY LORD,

IN answer to your Lordship's letter, dated 15th January last, We beg leave to transmit herewith, the Report of the Surveyor of Bethlem Hospital, relative to the expense of completing the Building for Criminal Lunatics, and also his Report respecting the present state of the Building, and the time when it appears that it may be safely occupied by the patients.

We beg leave further to inform your Lordship, that the Committee of Bethlem Hospital, on reconsidering the nature of the arrangement as to the maintenance of patients, which was acceded to by your Lordship, in your letter of the 24th January 1814, (to which we beg leave to refer) have been of opinion that an alteration in such arrangement will be necessary, *so far as regards the payment to be made for each Criminal Lunatic*, the sum of 48*l.* per annum for each Lunatic having been fixed, upon a calculation erroneously made, inasmuch as the additional number of keepers necessary in the Hospital must be continued by the Governors, whether the number of Criminal Lunatics are constantly sixty, or fall short of that number.

The Committee have therefore been of opinion, that the question of allowance for each patient's maintenance, and that of the support and salaries of the additional keepers, must be kept distinct; and that it will be necessary that the sum of 43*l.* 10*s.* should be allowed by the Government, as the annual expense of each patient's maintenance, and the sum of 270*l.* per annum in addition, for the support and salaries of the additional keepers, arising as under; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Salaries of three keepers	-	-	120 — —
D ^o - - Provisions	-	-	120 — —
D ^o - - Clothing	-	-	30 — —
	£.	270	— —

The Committee has therefore directed us to submit the consideration of this subject to your Lordship.

We have, &c.

Bridewell Hospital,
1st February 1816.

RICH^d C. GLYN, Presid^t.
R. CLARK, Treasurer.

The annal payment of 200*l.* agreed to be made in respect of the additional duty, which will devolve upon the Officers of the Establishment, will remain as aforesaid.

The Right Honourable
Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

— 4. —

Powis Place, January 19, 1816.

DEAR SIR,

HAVING been favoured with the perusal of the letter, addressed by Lord Sidmouth to the President, Treasurer and Governors, requiring a Report of the state of the Buildings for Criminal Lunatics, and how soon they are likely to be fit for their reception; I have to inform you that those Buildings have been finished for some months past, according to the original designs and contracts made with the several tradespeople for that purpose: But in the opinion of the Medical Officers and Committee, attended by Christopher Capper, who came, as I understand, from the Secretary of State's Office, on a view of the Buildings in November last, certain arrangements were suggested by them for the additional security of that particular class of Lunatics; and I was directed to make drawings, and obtain Estimates of what would be the expense of such additional security, and the alterations that would be occasioned thereby: These have been prepared; and, conformably with the directions of the last general Committee of Governors, I had proposed (as my state of health would not permit me personally to wait on Mr. Becket) that Mr. Upton should attend on him with the Estimates, and ascertain whether such recommendation should be adopted.

4 CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE ERECTION OF

I also proposed to have accompanied the same with a Statement of the extra expense already incurred in erecting those Buildings, beyond the amount of the contracts, which principally arose from the state of the soil being found inadequate for the foundations, and the circumstance of the hard frost which happened immediately after the commencement of those Buildings; thereby rendering it necessary to reinstate a considerable portion of the work, which Mr. Upton can fully explain.

The proper time for the removal of those Lunatics, will much depend upon what more may be required to be done. The Buildings, in other respects, may be fit for occupation about the end of May, or the beginning of June; and from the present state of the walls, I am of opinion it would not be proper the removal should take place before that period.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your much obliged and obedient humble Servant,

J. LEWIS.

Rich^d Clark, Esq.

— 5. —

PARTICULARS of an Application directed to be submitted by the Surveyor of *Bethlem* Hospital to the Secretary of State, for his Lordship's Instructions thereon, for more effectually securing the Lunatic Criminals in the two Buildings attached to the Establishment of *Bethlem* Hospital in St. George's Fields.

THE Committee of Governors of Bethlem Hospital, on a view of the two Buildings for Lunatic Criminals, attended by their Medical Officers, Doctors Monro and Mr. Haslam, and accompanied also by Mr. Capper from the Secretary of State's Office, were of opinion that greater security appears to be necessary for that particular class of dangerous Lunatics, than what has been adopted; and they directed that drawings, descriptions and estimates should be prepared by the Surveyor, to be submitted to the Secretary of State, for his Lordship's instructions thereon.

They recommended that there should be for the males two partitions, with iron gates to form a lobby in the entrance on the basement story, to preclude strangers from too near access to the criminals, in order to prevent the introduction of what might be improper: It was also considered, that too considerable an association of those Lunatics might be attended with serious consequences; it was therefore proposed to have three partitions with iron gates across the galleries on the basement story, the same number on the ground story, and one on each of the first and second stories, to confine them to small parties, as often as occasion might render such measures necessary.

For the females also, two partitions and iron gates across the passage in the basement story, to prevent the introduction of what might be improper, and an iron gate at the top, and a similar one at the bottom of the basement story of stairs: by this measure the criminals will be more subject to the limited controul of the keepers.

The privies and pump-rooms to be made conformable to the foregoing arrangements.

The windows of both Buildings to have each an additional iron guard.

The present pump-rooms to be adapted for coals, &c.

The present privies to be converted into and fitted up for cold baths.

A privy to be erected in each airing ground.

The boundary walls and chivau-de-frieze, inclosing the airing ground for the males, to be raised as high as the string course of, and extending to the front pier from their building.

To have wirework to the inside of the stair case, windows, and above the doors of sundry rooms.

Also

AN ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

5

Also various presses for cloths, mops, pails, coal boxes, and other conveniences, similar to what has been found requisite for the Hospital Establishment.

To extend the warming by steam, from the Hospital Establishment to the basement stories of both Buildings.

The above works, including Architect's commission, and other incidental expenses, will amount to the sum of three thousand nine hundred and ninety-five Pounds - - - - - £. 3,995. — —

The Committee also directed that there should be a Statement made of the extra expense already incurred in erecting those Buildings, beyond the amount of the Contracts entered into. This principally arose from the very considerable extra depth required to obtain a secure foundation for one of the Buildings, and the injurious effects produced by the hard frost, which happened soon after the commencement of those Buildings, occasioning thereby a portion of the brickwork to be taken down and rebuilt.

	£.	s.	d.
The whole amount of extras are estimated at - - -	1,749	—	—
Deductions to be made therefrom for works omitted to be done -	558	15	—

	£.	s.	d.
Architect's Commission - - -	1,190	5	—
	59	10	—
	£. 1,249	15	—

J. LEWIS.

The Treasurer has to add to the above Estimate, the sum already paid and required to be paid for extra law business, in preparing Contracts with the different workmen, &c. being - - - £. 100.

	£.	s.	d.
	3,995	—	—
	1,249	15	—
	100	—	—
TOTAL - - -	£. 5,344	15	—

(Signed) R. CLARK, Treasurer.

ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL LUNATICS

Also various presses for cloth, maps, prints, and other conveniences. It is stated the various presses from the Hospital Establishment to the press of the House of Commons.

The above works, including Architect's commission and other incidental expenses, will amount to the sum of three thousand nine hundred and seventy-five pounds.

The Committee also directed that there should be a statement made of the extra charges actually incurred in erecting these buildings, beyond the amount of the contracts entered into. This principally arose from the very considerable extra labour required to obtain a secure foundation for one of the buildings, and the repairs effected in the hall roof, which happened soon after the completion of those buildings, necessitating thereby a portion of the brickwork to be taken

Copy of

LETTER from Mr. BECKET to Mr. LUSHINGTON, dated 24th April 1816; enclosing Copies of Correspondence relative to the Erection of an Asylum for the Reception of CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, }
30 May 1816. C. ARBUTHNOT.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 June 1816.

443.

£. 1,400 0
£. 1,400 0
£. 1,400 0
£. 1,400 0

£. 3,995 0
£. 3,995 0
£. 3,995 0
£. 3,995 0

(Signed) H. CLARK, Treasurer

SUMMARY,

SHOWING, ACCORDING TO THE RETURNS FROM THE PAROCHIAL CLERGY IN SCOTLAND,
THE NUMBER OF LUNATICS IN EACH PRESBYTERY;

Distinguishing, as far as they have been distinguished in the Returns, Those in confinement from those at large;
Males from Females; Adults from Non-Adults; and Furious from Fatuous Persons;—also, distinguishing those
who are entirely maintained by the Parochial Funds, from those who are in part so maintained, and from such as
receive no Parochial Relief whatever.

PRESBYTERIES.	AT LARGE.	CON- FINED.	Male.	Female.	Adult.	Non- Adult.	Furious.	Fatuous.	Main- tained by Parish.	Partly by Parish.	Wholly by Rela- tions.	TOTAL.
Edinburgh - -	48	118	47	96	133	10	36	106	8	5	27	166
Linlithgow - -	44	4	18	30	43	4	4	40	11	7	21	48
Biggar - - -	19	-	10	9	12	2	4	10	4	5	9	19
Peebles - - -	24	-	6	18	13	7	4	20	5	3	13	24
Dalkeith - - -	32	64	41	55	90	6	12	32	14	15	64	96
Haddington - -	42	2	20	24	39	2	7	36	7	7	18	44
Dunbar - - -	6	7	6	7	11	2	2	10	2	4	9	13
Dunse - - -	19	20	18	21	28	8	4	32	7	8	2	39
Chirnside - - -	10	1	8	3	8	3	1	7	2	-	6	11
Jedburgh - - -	22	9	12	19	27	3	7	25	9	4	16	31
Selkirk - - -	28	4	20	12	15	16	5	27	13	3	5	32
Kelso - - -	26	6	12	18	24	4	20	10	10	7	1	32
Lauder - - -	15	-	6	9	10	5	1	14	5	4	4	15
Annan - - -	14	-	6	8	13	(*)	2	12	1	6	7	14
Lochmaben - - -	17	1	12	6	12	6	2	16	2	-	14	18
Langholm - - -	28	-	16	12	21	7	5	23	8	4	16	28
Dumfries - - -	40	1	21	18	25	7	4	37	2	11	10	41
Penpont - - -	24	-	16	8	15	8	1	23	1	5	10	24
Wigton - - -	20	-	9	11	12	5	-	20	5	4	11	20
Stranraer - - -	39	-	16	23	23	14	4	35	6	4	28	39
Kircudbright - -	47	1	26	22	40	8	5	29	7	6	19	48
Hamilton - - -	78	23	42	59	71	15	19	81	24	12	32	101
Irvine - - -	52	9	35	26	37	18	6	55	11	11	24	61
Paisley - - -	64	79	74	69	123	20	29	114	62	37	31	143
Ayr - - -	76	21	48	49	75	18	15	82	19	17	30	97
Glasgow - - -	150	27	85	92	152	25	33	125	37	62	57	176
Lanark - - -	37	7	14	14	37	7	9	29	20	3	14	44
Dunbarton - - -	64	4	43	25	54	9	13	58	7	38	18	68
Dunkeld - - -	102	11	61	44	88	21	17	96	18	35	31	113
Perth - - -	32	5	18	17	26	11	5	30	8	8	19	37
Auchterarder - -	29	7	20	16	19	2	14	22	6	15	9	36
Stirling - - -	22	7	18	11	24	5	2	27	4	9	5	29
Carried forward -	1,270	438	806	851	1,320	278	292	1,283	345	359	580	1,707

PRESBYTERIES.	AT LARGE.	CON- FINED.	Male.	Female.	Adult.	Non- Adult.	Furious.	Fatuous.	Main- tained by Parish.	Partly by Parish.	Wholly by Rela- tions.	TOTAL.
Brought forward -	1,270	438	806	851	1,320	278	292	1,283	345	359	580	1,707
Dunblane - - - -	32	3	21	14	22	9	3	27	4	10	17	35
Kirkcaldy - - - -	61	3	30	34	45	10	7	56	12	11	18	64
Dunfirmline - - -	6	3	5	4	9	-	2	7	-	3	3	9
Cupar - - - - -	53	21	35	39	59	16	13	55	8	26	38	74
St. Andrews - - -	37	6	16	26	32	2	15	26	8	8	19	43
Forfar - - - - -	11	11	11	11	18	4	5	17	4	4	14	22
Dundee - - - - -	43	5	28	20	39	9	7	41	9	4	29	48
Brechin - - - - -	30	27	20	38	52	5	4	50	9	9	13	57
Meigle - - - - -	31	2	15	17	29	5	4	21	6	1	11	33
Aberbrothock - - -	55	6	25	36	52	9	19	42	17	10	25	61
Fordown - - - - -	58	1	27	32	48	10	4	55	9	24	7	59
Kincardine (O'Neil) -	38	3	20	21	32	9	2	31	9	12	11	41
Aberdeen - - - - -	129	41	63	107	162	8	46	130	22	27	21	170
Garioch - - - - -	12	2	3	11	12	2	1	13	-	4	10	14
Alford - - - - -	25	1	11	15	18	8	3	22	4	10	5	26
Ellon - - - - -	7	8	9	6	14	-	4	11	5	2	5	15
Fordyce - - - - -	40	1	17	24	39	2	10	31	3	22	6	41
Turreff - - - - -	73	6	40	39	66	8	20	57	13	12	13	79
Deer - - - - -	68	2	40	30	63	18	6	64	7	19	18	70
Strathbegie - - - -	75	10	36	49	72	13	27	55	20	21	17	85
Abernethy - - - - -	35	-	21	14	21	13	4	31	2	16	5	35
Aberlour - - - - -	34	2	11	20	32	4	9	27	2	23	11	36
Forres - - - - -	21	-	6	9	17	4	7	14	2	1	2	21
Elgin - - - - -	36	2	16	22	32	6	2	36	-	10	10	38
Inverness - - - - -	53	2	26	27	51	4	16	38	1	18	34	55
Nairn - - - - -	29	6	12	23	26	9	13	22	-	29	1	35
Chanonry - - - - -	29	4	14	12	23	10	2	31	-	26	1	33
Tain - - - - -	38	1	22	17	30	9	1	38	-	29	5	39
Dingwall - - - - -	22	5	14	13	27	-	6	21	-	19	8	27
Dernoch - - - - -	29	-	18	11	25	4	3	26	2	3	8	29
Tongue - - - - -	12	1	8	5	13	-	3	10	-	9	-	13
Carried forward -	2,492	623	1,446	1,597	2,500	488	560	2,388	523	781	965	3,114

PRESBYTERIES.	AT LARGE.	CON- FINED.	Male.	Female.	Adult.	Non- Adult.	Furious.	Fatuous.	Main- tained by Parish.	Partly by Parish.	Wholly by Rela- tions.	TOTAL.
Brought forward -	2,492	623	1,446	1,597	2,500	488	560	2,388	523	781	965	3,114
Caithness - - - -	66	19	50	31	56	25	17	64	- -	54	20	85
Inverary - - - -	8	- -	2	6	3	5	- -	8	- -	3	5	8
Dunoon - - - -	31	- -	19	12	31	- -	4	27	- -	17	7	31
Kintyre - - - -	99	5	55	49	72	29	19	85	9	41	1	104
Lorn - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mull - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abertarph - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lochcarron - - - -	26	2	6	13	22	4	12	9	- -	19	- -	26
Sky - - - -	6	- -	2	4	5	1	1	5	- -	- -	- -	6
Uist - - - -	15	- -	12	3	13	2	3	12	- -	1	7	15
Lewis - - - -	13	- -	6	7	9	4	1	12	- -	6	- -	13
Kirkwall - - - -	15	- -	8	7	11	4	- -	15	- -	6	1	15
Cairston - - - -	12	- -	5	7	12	- -	2	10	- -	4	8	12
North Isles - - - -	29	- -	15	14	21	8	3	25	1	- -	1	29
Zetland - - - -	28	- -	17	11	14	6	- -	28	- -	12	5	28
	2,840	649	1,643	1,761	2,769	576	622	2,688	533	944	1,020	3,486
Besides the Numbers in 259 Parishes, from whence no Returns have been received.												

Note.—IN some of the Returns it is not stated, whether the Numbers returned are confined, or at large. In this case they have been put down as at large.

In some of the Returns it is not stated how the Persons returned are supported, while in others it is stated, that so many of them are “wholly maintained by their Relations,”—and in others, they are returned, as “receiving no Parish aid.” This last being equivocal, and often appearing to mean that these Persons are supported by begging, or left to casual charity for their support; whenever no Return is made under this head, or where the Return is, “receiving no Parish aid,” it is designated by (*) in the column, intituled, “wholly by their Relations,” in which also only so many are put down, as are stated to be maintained by their Relations.

SUMMARY,

SHOWING, ACCORDING TO THE RETURNS FROM THE PAROCHIAL CLERGY IN SCOTLAND, THE NUMBER OF LUNATICS IN EACH PRESBYTERY;

Distinguishing, as far as they have been distinguished in the Returns, Those in Confinement from those at large; Males from Females; Adults from Non Adults; and Furious from Furtious Persons;—also, distinguishing those who are entirely maintained by the Parochial Funds from those who are in part so maintained, and from such as receive no Parochial Relief whatever.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 July 1817.*

488.

A RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF LUNATICS

Confined in the different GAOLS, HOSPITALS, and LUNATIC ASYLUMS; specifying the Number
in each, and distinguishing the Males from the Females.

COUNTIES; GAOLS, HOSPITALS, AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.	NUMBER CONFINED IN EACH.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
BEDFORD:			
Bedford Lunatic Asylum - - - -	27	27	54
BERKS:			
None within the county of Berks.	-	-	-
BUCKS:			
None within the county of Buckingham.	-	-	-
CAMBRIDGE:			
None within the county of Cambridge.	-	-	-
CHESTER:			
Chester Castle County Gaol - - -	1	-	1
CORNWALL:			
None within the county of Cornwall.	-	-	-
CUMBERLAND:			
None within the county of Cumberland.	-	-	-
DERBY:			
Derby Infirmary or Hospital - - -	none	none	none
DEVON:			
Devon County House of Correction - -	2	-	2
Devon County High Gaol - - - -	2	-	2
Tiverton Hospital - - - - -	-	3	3
Devon Lunatic Asylum - - - - -	26	21	47
DORSET:			
None within the county of Dorset.	-	-	-
DURHAM:			
None within the county of Durham.	-	-	-
Vide Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Northumberland.			
ESSEX:			
Barking House of Correction - - -	1	-	1
Chelmsford House of Correction - -	1	1	2

COUNTIES; GAOLS, HOSPITALS, AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.	NUMBER CONFINED IN EACH.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
GLOUCESTER:			
None within the county of Gloucester.	—	—	—
HANTS:			
Winchester County Gaol - - - -	1	—	1
HEREFORD:			
Hereford Lunatic Asylum - - - -	9	6	15
HERTFORD:			
None within the county of Hertford.	—	—	—
HUNTINGDON:			
Huntingdon County House of Correction -	1	—	1
KENT:			
Canterbury City Bridewell - - - -	1	1	2
LANCASTER:			
Lancaster Lunatic Asylum - - - -	70	59	129
Liverpool Asylum - - - -	33	14	47
Manchester Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital -	58	30	88
Salford New Bailey - - - -	1	—	1
LEICESTER:			
Leicester Lunatic Asylum - - - -	8	4	12
Leicester County House of Correction - -	1	—	1
LINCOLN:			
None within the county of Lincoln - -	—	—	—
MIDDLESEX:			
None within the county of Middlesex - -	—	—	—
MONMOUTH:			
None within the county of Monmouth.	—	—	—
NORFOLK:			
Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - -	9	8	17
Norfolk Lunatic Asylum - - - -	47	38	85
NORTHAMPTON:			
None within the county of Northampton.	—	—	—
NORTHUMBERLAND:			
Lunatic Hospital for the counties of Northum- berland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne }	38	31	69
NOTTINGHAM:			
Nottingham Lunatic Asylum - - - -	26	22	48
OXFORD:			
Oxford City Gaol - - - -	1	—	1
RUTLAND:			
None within the county of Rutland.	—	—	—

COUNTIES; GAOLS, HOSPITALS, AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.	NUMBER CONFINED IN EACH.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
SALOP:			
None within the county of Salop.	—	—	—
SOMERSET:			
St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol - - - -	7	23	30
STAFFORD:			
General Lunatic Asylum - - - -	30	24	54
Stafford Asylum - - - -	1	3	4
SUFFOLK:			
None within the county of Suffolk.	—	—	—
SURREY:			
Bethlem Hospital - - - -	107	86	193
SUSSEX:			
Lunatic Asylum Ticehurst - - - -	23	17	40
WARWICK:			
General Hospital Birmingham - - - -	—	—	—
Warwick House of Correction - - - -	1	—	1
WESTMORLAND:			
Appleby House of Correction - - - -	1	1	2
Appleby County Gaol - - - -	2	—	2
WILTS:			
Fisherton Anger County Gaol - - - -	1	—	1
WORCESTER:			
None within the county of Worcester.	—	—	—
YORK:			
Northallerton House of Correction - - - -	1	—	1
Pauper Lunatic Asylum Wakefield - - - -	42	35	77
York Lunatic Asylum - - - -	63	42	105

COUNTIES; GAOLS, HOSPITALS, AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.	NUMBER CONFINED IN EACH.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
WALES.			
ANGLESEY:			
None within the county of Anglesey.	-	-	-
BRECON:			
Brecon County Gaol - - - - -	3	-	3
CARDIGAN:			
None within the county of Cardigan.	-	-	-
CARMARTHEN:			
Carmarthen County Gaol - - - - -	2	1	3
CARNARVON:			
Carnarvon County Gaol - - - - -	1	-	1
Carnarvon County House of Correction -	2	-	2
DENBIGH:			
None within the county of Denbigh.	-	-	-
FLINT:			
None within the county of Flint.	-	-	-
GLAMORGAN:			
Cardiff County Gaol - - - - -	-	1	1
MERIONETH:			
Dolgelly House of Correction - - -	1	-	1
MONTGOMERY:			
None within the county of Montgomery.	-	-	-
PEMBROKE:			
Haverfordwest, County Gaol - - -	3	2	5
Haverfordwest, Town Gaol - - -	-	1	1
RADNOR:			
None within the county of Radnor.	-	-	-

SUMMARY

SUMMARY

Of the Number of Lunatics confined in Gaols, Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums,
in England and Wales.

Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	655
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	501
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,156

Whitehall, }
May 3, 1819. }

H. HOBHOUSE.

LUNATICS

Lunatic Asylums;

Males from the Females.

4 May 1819.

A RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF HOUSES

In each County or Division of the County,

LICENSED FOR THE RECEPTION OF LUNATICS;

The Names of the Persons to whom the Licences are granted; as well as the Number of Patients confined in each House;—distinguishing Males and Females.

COUNTIES; AND NUMBER OF LICENSED HOUSES.	NAMES OF PERSONS To whom the Licences are granted.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS Confined in each House.		
		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
BEDFORD, No licensed House within the County of Bedford.	—	—	—	—
BERKS, No licensed House within the County of Berks.	—	—	—	—
BUCKINGHAM, No licensed House within the County of Buckingham.	—	—	—	—
CAMBRIDGE, No licensed House within the County of Cambridge.	—	—	—	—
CHESTER, No licensed House within the County of Chester.	—	—	—	—
CORNWALL, No licensed House within the County of Cornwall.	—	—	—	—
CUMBERLAND, No licensed House within the County of Cumberland.	—	—	—	—
DERBY, No licensed House within the County of Derby.	—	—	—	—
DEVON, No licensed House within the County of Devon.	—	—	—	—
DORSET, 1 at Halstock	Mrs. Alice Mercer } Mrs. Betsey Mercer }	14	5	19
DURHAM, 1 at Gatesheadfell	Richard Nicholson, Esq.	19	9	28

COUNTIES; AND NUMBER OF LICENSED HOUSES.	NAMES OF PERSONS To whom the Licences are granted.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS Confined in each House.		
		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
ESSEX,				
1 at Plaistow - - - -	Stephen Casey, Esq. - - -	6	11	17
GLoucester,				
1 at Stapleton, called Fish Ponds	George Gwinnett Bompas, M. D. -	30	18	48
HANTS,				
1 at Grove Place, Nursling -	Edw ^d Middleton, M. D. - - -	14	15	29
1 at Alverstoke, Berry House -	Charles Finch, Esq. " - - -	22	10	32
HEREFORD,				
No licensed House within the County of Hereford.	—	—	—	—
HERTFORD,				
1 at Much Hadham - - -	Robert Jacob, Esq. - - -	9	4	13
HUNTINGDON,				
No licensed House within the County of Huntingdon.	—	—	—	—
KENT,				
1 at Blackheath - - -	Rich ^d Holt, Esq. - - -	2	5	7
1 at West Malling - - -	George Perfect, Esq. - - -	10	1	11
LANCASTER,				
1 at Billington - - -	Abraham Chew, Esq. - - -	6	6	12
1 at Blakeley - - -	John Edwards, Esq. - - -	8	6	14
1 at Newton - - -	David Hague, Esq. - - -	10	4	14
1 at Habergham - - -	Henry Parkinson, Esq. - - -	3	3	6
1 at Walton Lodge - - -	John Squires, Esq. - - -	19	13	32
LEICESTER,				
1 at Great Wigston - - -	John Blunt, Esq. - - -	9	4	13
1 at Leicester - - -	John Hill, Esq. M. D. - - -	5	4	9
LINCOLN,				
1 at Greatford - - -	John Willis, Esq. M. D. - - -	8	3	11
1 at Skillingthorpe - - -	John Willis, Esq. M. D. - - -	14	3	17
1 at Longbennington - - -	Thomas Stafford, Esq. - - -	1	1	2
1 at Horncastle - - -	Dr. John Fawcett - - -	8	6	14

COUNTIES; AND NUMBER OF LICENSED HOUSES.	NAMES OF PERSONS To whom the Licences are granted.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS Confined in each House.		
		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
MIDDLESEX,				
3 at Hoxton - - - -	William Burrow, Esq. - - -	61	57	118
6 at Hoxton - - - -	Sir Jonathan Miles - - -	199	149	348
1 at Hoxton - - - -	Tho ^s Warburton, Esq. - - -	47	31	78
1 at Blacklands, Chelsea -	Mary Bastable - - -	14	11	25
1 at King's Road D ^o - -	Mary Bradbury - - -	-	4	4
1 at King's Road D ^o - -	Geo. Man Burrows, Esq. - -	4	6	10
1 at King's Road D ^o - -	Jane Jones - - -	-	11	11
1 at Church Street D ^o -	W ^m Press, Esq. - - -	1	2	3
1 at Little Chelsea - -	Eliz. Reedford - - -	3	7	10
1 at Beaufort Row D ^o - -	Robert Salmon, Esq. - - -	5	3	8
1 at Lower Street, Islington -	Jess. Annandale - - -	13	7	20
1 at Kingsland - - -	William Bignall, Esq. - - -	1	2	3
1 at Kensington Gore - -	Anna Maria Briand - - -	9	7	16
1 at London Lane, Hackney -	Samuel Fox, Esq. - - -	11	14	25
1 at Hackney - - -	George Rees, Esq. M. D. - -	10	9	19
1 at Turnham Green - -	John Thompson Jackson, Esq. -	2	1	3
1 at Brook Green, Hammersmith	Tho ^s Maynard Knight, Esq. -	2	5	7
1 at Paddington - - -	William Langdon, Esq. - -	-	3	3
1 at Clapton - - -	Edw. Tho ^s Munro, Esq. M. D. -	19	22	41
1 at Weston Place, Pancras -	Ja ^s Pell, Esq. - - -	-	10	10
1 at Somers Place, Somerstown -	- - - - -	5	1	6
1 at Winchmore Hill - -	Phœbe Richardson - - -	-	4	4
1 at Hillingdon, near Uxbridge	James Stilwell, Esq. - - -	2	3	5
1 at Walham Green, Fulham -	Ed ^d Talfourd, Esq. - - -	-	17	17
3 at Bethnal Green - -	— Rhodes, Esq. - - -	146	169	315
3 at Bethnal Green - -	— Talbot, Esq. - - -	241	241	482
MONMOUTH,				
No licensed House within the County of Monmouth.	—	-	-	-
NORFOLK,				
1 at Lakenham, Norwich - - {	Warner Wright, Esq. } Edward Rigby, Esq. }	9	8	17
1 at Loddon - - - - -	Guyton Jollye, Esq. - - -	14	4	18
NORTHAMPTON,				
No licensed House within the County of Northampton.	—	-	-	-

COUNTIES ; AND NUMBER OF LICENSED HOUSES.	NAMES OF PERSONS To whom the Licences are granted.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS Confined in each House.		
		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
NORTHUMBERLAND,				
1 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne	John Steavenson Paget, Esq.	8	6	14
1 at Tynemouth Retreat	William Oxley, Esq.	5	6	11
NOTTINGHAM,				
No licensed House within the County of Nottingham.	—	—	—	—
OXFORD,				
1 at Hooknorton	Mrs. Elizabeth Harris	9	5	14
RUTLAND,				
No licensed House within the County of Rutland.	—	—	—	—
SALOP,				
1 at Shrewsbury, called Coton House	Mrs. Susanna Johnson, Widow	1	4	5
SOMERSET,				
1 at Brislington House	D ^r Edward Longfox	42	31	73
1 at Fivehead House	William Gillett, Esq.	12	7	19
1 at Cleve House	James Duck, Esq.	6	6	12
STAFFORD,				
1 at Lichfield	Thomas Rowley, Esq.	7	1	8
1 at Spring Vale, near Stone	Thomas Bakewell, Esq.	10	7	17
1 at Bilston	Samuel Proud, Esq.	16	5	21
SUFFOLK,				
No licensed House within the County of Suffolk.	—	—	—	—
SURREY,				
1 at Guildford, called Leepale House	Thomas Hills, Esq.	1	1	2
1 at Chertsey, called Weston House	J. Lucett, Esq.	—	3	3
1 at Frimley	Rob ^t Stracey Irish, Esq.	2	1	3
1 at Thorpe, called Great Forster House	Charles Summers, Esq. Tho ^s Phillips, Esq.	12	6	18
1 at Lower Tooting	Ann Sandiford	2	5	7
SUSSEX,				
No licensed House within the County of Sussex.	—	—	—	—

COUNTIES; AND NUMBER OF LICENSED HOUSES.	NAMES OF PERSONS To whom the Licences are granted.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS Confined in each House.		
		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
WARWICK,				
1 at Henley-in-Arden - -	Thomas J. P. Burman, Esq. - -	18	20	38
1 at Henley-in-Arden - -	Benjamin Gibbs, Esq. - -	-	4	4
1 at Henley-in-Arden - -	Samuel Browne, Esq. - -	2	1	3
1 at Sutton Coldfield, called } The Driffield - - - }	William Terry, Esq. - - -	9	4	13
WESTMORLAND,				
No licensed House within the County of Westmorland.		-	-	-
WILTS,				
1 at Laverstock - - -	William Finch, Esq. M.D. - - }	54	46	100
1 at Laverstock - - -	Mrs. Caroline Finch, Widow - }			
1 at Fonthill Gifford - -	Joseph Froud Spencer, Esq. - -	11	6	17
1 at Kingsdown - - -	Charles C. Langworthy, Esq. M.D.	10	25	35
1 at Market Lavington - -	Robert Willett, Esq. - - -	6	9	15
WORCESTER,				
Droitwich Private Lunatic } Asylum - - - }	{ William H. Rickets, Esq. - - } { Martin Rickets, Esq. - - - }	55	47	102
YORK,				
1 at York - - - -	Henry Mannering, Esq. - - -	3	1	4
1 at York - - - -	Mrs. Hannah Skipwith - - -	-	4	4
1 at York - - - -	James Backhouse, Esq. - - -	6	-	6

COUNTIES; AND NUMBER OF LICENSED HOUSES.	NAMES OF PERSONS To whom the Licences are granted.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS Confined in each House.		
		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
	W A L E S.			
No Licensed Houses within the several Counties in Wales;				
except in the				
County of GLAMORGAN.				
1 at Swansea - - - -	Thomas Hobbes, Esq. - - - -	1	2	3
100	William Thomas, Esq. - - - -	-	-	-
10	Mrs. Caroline Thomas, Widow - - - -	-	-	-
17	Joseph Thomas, Esq. - - - -	-	-	-
22	Charles C. Langworthy, Esq. - - - -	-	-	-
12	Robert William, Esq. - - - -	-	-	-
101	William H. Roberts, Esq. - - - -	-	-	-
52	Mathias Roberts, Esq. - - - -	-	-	-
York.				
4	Henry Thompson, Esq. - - - -	-	-	-
4	Mrs. Thomas Thompson - - - -	-	-	-
0	James Thompson, Esq. - - - -	-	-	-

SUMMARY

Of the Number of Lunatics confined in 88 Licensed Houses
in England and Wales.

Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,343
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,202
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,545

Whitehall, }
May 3, 1819.

H. HOBHOUSE.

In each County, or Division of the County,
Licensed for the Reception of

The Names of the Persons to whom the Licences are granted; as well as the Number of Patients confined in each House;—distinguishing Males and Females.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 May 1819.

LUNATICS.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of LICENSED HOUSES for the Reception of LUNATICS, and of the Number of Lunatics which were confined in them, in each of the Years 1822, 1823, and 1824, within the Bills of Mortality, and also within the County of *Middlesex*.

YEARS.	LICENSED HOUSES.	LUNATICS.
— 1822 —	— 43 —	— 1,725
— 1823 —	— 44 —	— 1,727
— 1824 —	— 47 —	— 1,727

John Bright, M. D.

Secretary to the Commissioners
under the Act for regulating
Mad-Houses.

LUNATICS.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of **LICENSED** Houses for the Reception of **LUNATICS**, and of the Number of Lunatics which were confined in them, in each of the Years 1822, 1823, and 1824, within the Bills of Mortality, and also within the County of *Middlesex*.

YEARS	LICENSED HOUSES	LUNATICS
1822	43	1,735
1823	44	1,737
1824	47	1,737

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 March 1825.

John Bright, M.P.
Secretary to the Commissioners
under the Act for regulating
Mad-Houses

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

RETURN to an Address of The Honourable House of Commons,
dated the 8th of March 1824;—for

A RETURN of the several LUNATIC ASYLUMS which now exist in any of the Counties of *England* and *Wales*, under the Provisions of 48 Geo. 3. c. 96; distinguishing those which have been erected or established, and which are maintained altogether by separate or by united Counties, and the parishes or townships therein, from those which are wholly or in part supported by Voluntary Contributions; and also, giving the number of LUNATICS, criminal or not criminal, who are now confined in the common Gaols or houses of Correction of the several Counties of England and Wales, and of the cities, boroughs, towns, and other separate jurisdictions therein, with the dates of the respective commitments of the said Lunatics.

CIRCULAR LETTERS having been transmitted to the Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties of England and Wales, in pursuance of the foregoing Address of the House of Commons, the following appear to be the only Counties in which LUNATIC ASYLUMS exist, under the provisions of 48 Geo. 3. c. 96.

Circular Letters having been also transmitted to the Keepers of the several Gaols and houses of Correction in England and Wales, the following Returns contain the number of Lunatics returned as being now confined therein.

Whitehall,
May 13th, 1824.

H. HOBHOUSE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 May 1824.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

I.

COUNTIES IN WHICH LUNATIC ASYLUMS EXIST.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1.—Bedfordshire. | 4.—Lancashire. | 7.—Nottinghamshire. |
| 2.—Cornwall. | 5.—Lincolnshire. | 8.—Staffordshire. |
| 3.—Gloucestershire. | 6.—Norfolk. | 9.—Yorkshire. |

II.

RETURNS FROM THE KEEPERS OF GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION, OF THE NUMBER OF LUNATICS CONFINED THEREIN.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1.—Berks. | 10.—Kent (Maidstone). | 19.—Petworth. |
| 2.—Nether Knutsford. | 11.—St. Augustine's, Canterbury | 20.—Westmorland. |
| 3.—Devon, house of correction. | 12.—Sandwich. | 21.—Appleby. |
| 4.—D ^o , county. | 13.—Lancaster. | 22.—Wilts. |
| 5.—Durham. | 14.—Northampton. | 23.—Carmarthen. |
| 6.—Chelmsford. | 15.—Northumberland (Morpeth.) | 24.—Carnarvon. |
| 7.—St. Alban's, gaol. | 16.—Salop. | 25.—Pembroke. |
| 8.—D ^o , house of correction. | 17.—Stafford. | 26.—Haverford West. |
| 9.—Huntingdon. | 18.—Sussex. | |

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

I.—COUNTIES in which LUNATIC ASYLUMS exist.

1.—BEDFORDSHIRE.

THERE is one Lunatic Asylum existing in the county of Bedford under the provisions of 48 Geo. 3. c. 96. maintained altogether by the county, and the parishes or townships therein, separate from any other; and that there is no other Lunatic Asylum within this county

April 17, 1824.

Theod. Pearse,
Clerk of the Peace.

2.—CORNWALL.

The only Lunatic Asylum which now exists in the county of Cornwall, under the provisions of 48 Geo. 3. c. 96. has been erected or established at Bodmin, in the said county, and is maintained by the said county, and by voluntary contributions, in the following proportions; that is to say, seven parts in eleven at the expense of the county, and four parts in eleven by voluntary contributions.

20 March 1824.

Edw. Coode,
Clerk of the Peace for Cornwall.

3.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The only Asylum existing in this county, under the provisions of 48 Geo. 3. c. 96. is one lately erected near to the city, but within the county of Gloucester, as well by the united counties of the county of Gloucester, and the county of the city of Gloucester, as by voluntary subscription, and maintained by those united counties and by voluntary contributions.

Dursley,
17th March 1824.

Edw. Bloxsome,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

4.—LANCASHIRE.

There now exists at Lancaster, in this county, one county Lunatic Asylum, under the care and superintendence of Dr. Paul Slade, Knight. It was established in the year 1816, under the provisions of the Act 48 Geo. 3. c. 96. and is maintained out of the county rates.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
Preston, 15th March 1824.

J. Gorst.

5.—LINCOLNSHIRE.

Parts of Lindsey.

There is one Lunatic Asylum situate at Lincoln, and has been open about four years, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

J. Brackenbury,
Clerk of the Peace.

6.—NORFOLK.

There is one Lunatic Asylum only in the county of Norfolk, under the provisions of the 48 Geo. 3. c. 96; the same was erected, and is maintained altogether by the said county, and the parishes or townships therein.

Copeman,

Clerk of the Peace for Norfolk.

7.—NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

There is an Asylum for the reception of Lunatics and Insane persons, situate in the parish of Snenton, near the town of Nottingham, which is maintained and supported jointly by the county of Nottingham, by the county of the town of Nottingham, and by voluntary contributions.

Newark,

18th March 1824.

Edw. Smith Godfrey,

Clerk of the Peace.

8.—STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Staffordshire General Lunatic Asylum has been erected under the provisions of the 48 Geo. 3. c. 96. and that is in part supported by voluntary contributions.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,

Stafford, 1st April 1824.

W. Keen.

9.—YORKSHIRE.

West Riding.

The Lunatic Asylum at Wakefield is the only one existing in this Riding, under the provisions of 48 Geo. 3. c. 96. and that it was erected, and is altogether maintained by the West Riding, and the several parishes and townships therein.

Office of Clerk of the Peace,

Wakefield, 20th March 1824.

Tho. Foljambe,

Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

II.—Returns from the Keepers of Gaols and Houses of Correction, of the
Number of Lunatics, Criminal or not Criminal, at present under
confinement.

1.—County Gaol and Bridewell of BERKS:

Criminal, - - - one.—James Hawkins, tried at the Assizes held July 7th, 1823, for the murder of William Smith. Acquitted of the said murder, it appearing to the Jury that he was under the influence of insanity when the fact was committed. He is to be kept in strict custody, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known, pursuant to the statute in that behalf.

March 16, 1824.

George Ernest Eaststaff, Keeper.

2.—County House of Correction, of NETHER KNUTSFORD.

Not Criminal, - - - one.—Committed 6th day of March 1824.

19th March 1824.

G. Hudson,
Keeper of the said House
of Correction.

3.—County House of Correction, DEVON.

Not Criminal, - - - one.—Dangerous and insane; committed 13th January 1809.

D^o - - - one.—D^o - - D^o - - committed 19th January 1819.

D^o - - - one.—D^o - - D^o - - committed 11th August 1819.

D^o - - - one.—D^o - - D^o - - committed 17th July 1820.

W^m Cole,
Keeper Devon House of Correction.

4.—Gaol of the County of DEVON.

Criminal, - - - one.—Charles Burgess, committed 14th November 1822; tried at the Lent assizes 1823, and pronounced by the Jury insane when he committed the offence.

Criminal, - - - one.—Henry Saundry, committed 12th February 1823; tried at the Lent assizes 1823, on a charge of stabbing with intent to kill or do some bodily harm, and pronounced by the Jury insane when he committed the offence.

Not Criminal, - - - one.—Dangerous and insane; committed 25th March 1815.

Exeter, 18th March 1824.

W^m Cole,
Keeper Devon County Gaol.

5.—County Gaol of DURHAM.

Criminal, - - - one.—Richard Woolner, committed 12th April 1823, for stealing a great coat; and at the Assizes held at Durham, 26th July 1823, he was arraigned and stood mute by the act of God, and was ordered to remain in prison until His Majesty's pleasure be made known.

Durham, 18th March 1824.

John Wolfe,
Governor of the Gaol at Durham.

6.—County House of Correction at CHELMSFORD.

Not Criminal, - - - one.—Committed 16th July 1793; as a vagrant.
D° - - - - - one.—Committed 11th April 1810 - - D°
D° - - - - - one.—Committed 15th October 1823 - D°
D° - - - - - one.—Committed 17th February 1824 - D°

17th March 1824.

Tho' Cawkwell,
Keeper said House of Correction.

7.—Gaol of the Liberty of ST. ALBAN'S.

Criminal, - - - one.—Committed 15th January 1821.

Charles Cook,
Gaoler.

8.—Borough House of Correction at ST. ALBAN'S.

Criminal, - - - one.—Committed 19th September 1820.

9.—County Gaol of HUNTINGDON.

Criminal, - - - one.—Committed 11th February 1823.

10.—County Gaol of Kent, MAIDSTONE.

Criminal, - - - one.—Ann Riley, committed 5th October 1817, sentenced to ten years transportation; has been once sent to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum. She is occasionally very troublesome and violent, thereby occasioning great annoyance and disorder in the female prison.

Criminal, - - - one.—Amy Clifford, committed 6th October 1823, acquitted at the December assizes 1823, of felony, on the ground of insanity; ordered to be kept in strict custody till His Majesty's pleasure is known.

Criminal, - - - one.—Charles Spice, committed 21st January 1824, acquitted at the Lent assizes 1824, of felony, on the ground of insanity.

18th March 1824.

Thomas Agar, Keeper.

11.—House of Correction at St. Augustine's, CANTERBURY.

Not Criminal, - - - one.—Committed 21st February 1824.

J. Bone, Keeper.

12.—Gaol of SANDWICH.

Criminal, - - - one.—John Gilbert, committed 12 August 1823.

Tho. Tambs, Bailiff.

13.—County Gaol of LANCASTER.

Criminal, - - - one.—Martha Millns, committed Lancaster assizes, 21st August 1822.

Criminal, - - - one.—Andrew Riding, committed Lancaster assizes, 13th August 1823.

Criminal, - - - one.—Hannah Whitehead, committed Lancaster assizes, 10th March 1824.

*Thomas H. Higgin,
Keeper of Lancaster Castle.*

14.—County Gaol of NORTHAMPTON.

Not Criminal, - - - one.—Charged in execution for debt, 10th March 1821.

22d March 1824.

John Grant, Gaoler.

II.—LUNATICS IN COUNTY GAOLS,

15.—County Gaol of Northumberland, at MORPETH:

Criminal, - - - one.—George Main, committed 6th June 1821.

D^o - - - one.—Robert Milburn, committed 30th November 1822.

19th March 1824.

John Blake, Keeper.

16.—County Gaol of SALOP.

Criminal, - - - one.—Male, committed 29th June 1821.

D^o - - - one.—Female, committed 1st November 1820.

W. H. Griffiths, Keeper.

17.—County Gaol of STAFFORD.

Criminal, - - - one.—Committed 5th February 1824.

N. B.—Symptoms of insanity were not observed until after the 1st March.

20th March 1824.

Thomas Brutton, Governor.

18.—County Gaol of SUSSEX.

Criminal, - - - one.—Committed 19th June 1821.

D^o - - - one.—Committed 20th July 1821.

John Smart, Keeper.

19.—County House of Correction at PETWORTH.

Criminal, - - - one.—Samuel Linfield, committed 25th March 1811; acquitted of felony and murder; and the Jury having found that he was insane at the time of the commission thereof, and that they acquitted him on account of such insanity, let him be kept in strict custody in the House of Correction at Petworth, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

J. W. Knapp,

Deputy Clerk of Assize.

20.—County Gaol of Westmorland, at APPLEBY.

Criminal, - - - one.—Committed 6th December 1821.

Not Criminal, - - - one.—Committed 3d October 1817.

22d March 1824.

James Bewsher,

Keeper of Appleby Gaol, Westmorland.

21.—County House of Correction at APPLEBY.

Not Criminal, - - - one.—Thomas Bainbridge, committed 16th July 1823.

D^o - - - - - one.—Emma Allen, committed 13th December 1823.D^o - - - - - one.—James Ewbank, committed 7th February 1824.

20th March 1824.

Tho^r Atkinson,

Keeper of the House of Correction at Appleby.

22.—County Gaol of WILTS,

Not Criminal, - - - one.—Committed 8th April 1809 ; discharged of the offence for which he was committed ; and ordered to be continued in prison during His Majesty's pleasure.

W^m Dowding,

Governor.

23.—County House of Correction at CARMARTHEN.

Not Criminal, - - - one.—Committed 15th July 1816.

D^o - - - - - one.—Committed 27th October 1817.D^o - - - - - one.—Committed 10th September 1823.

24.—County Gaol of CARNARVON.

Criminal, - - - one.—Griffith Roberts, for the murder of his own child ; committed 2d October 1816.

Criminal, - - - one.—Owen Williams, for arson ; committed 5th July 1819.

Not Criminal, - - - one.—John Royle, clerk - committed as a debtor, 13th December 1823.

22d March 1824.

John Jones,

Keeper.

25.—County Gaol of PEMBROKE.

Not Criminal, - - - one.—Committed 29th October 1808.

26.—Lunatic Asylum of HAVERFORD WEST.

Not Criminal, - - - one.—James Eynon; committed near forty years.
 D° - - - - - one.—Catharine Joseph; committed 30th March 1812.
 D° - - - - - one.—Edward Lewis; committed 29th July 1816.
 D° - - - - - one.—Mary Prout; committed 5th October 1818.
 D° - - - - - one.—John Griffiths; committed 23d June 1819.
 D° - - - - - one.—Jane Davies; committed 4th June 1819.
 D° - - - - - one.—Edward Evans; committed 26th May 1821.
 D° - - - - - one.—Martha Morris; committed 15th July 1820.
 D° - - - - - one.—Mary Jacks; committed 14th February 1824.
 D° - - - - - one.—Margaret Thomas; committed 13th March 1824.

The Gaol for the county of Pembroke and for the town of Haverford West, being incorporated, the late Gaol for the town has been converted into an Asylum for the Lunatics of the County and Town.

Will^m Harris,
 Surgeon.

LEXICAL SYSTEM

Report to the Board of the University of Cambridge

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed account of the work done during the year 1954-55. The work has been carried out in the Department of Linguistics, and has been directed by the Professor of Linguistics. The work has been carried out in the Department of Linguistics, and has been directed by the Professor of Linguistics. The work has been carried out in the Department of Linguistics, and has been directed by the Professor of Linguistics.

1954-55

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10 July 1954

Original to the House of Commons in 1954

Collection

II - English in Great Britain and Ireland

I - English in Africa and Asia

dated 10th of March 1954

Report to the House of Commons in 1954

LEXICAL SYSTEM

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

RETURN to an Address of The Honourable House of Commons,
dated the 8th of March 1824;—for

I.—Lunatic Asylums in Counties.

II.—Lunatics in County Gaols and Houses of
Correction.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

19 May 1824.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Returns to an Address of The Honourable House of Commons,
dated 11 June 1824;—for

A RETURN

Showing the Amount of MONEY in the hands of the several CLERKS of the Peace of Counties in *England* and *Wales*, which has been received from the Keepers of LUNATIC ASYLUMS, upon taking out their Annual Licences; stating also, Whether any, and how much of it, has been invested in any public or private Securities, and in what way the Interest arising therefrom has been applied.

THE Treasurers of Counties in *England* and *Wales* having been called upon by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for similar Returns, it appears, that no Money has been received by them from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums.

Whitehall,
March 30th, 1825.

H. Hobhouse.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 March 1825.

UNANIMOUSLY

A RETURN

Returns have been received from the Counties of

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (1.)—BUCKS. | (15.)—NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Town and County of. |
| (2.)—DEVON. | (16.)—OXFORD, County. |
| (3.)—DORSET. | (17.)—SALOP. |
| (4.)—DURHAM. | (18.)—SOMERSET. |
| (5.)—ESSEX. | (19.)—STAFFORD. |
| (6.)—GLOUCESTER. | (20.)—LICHFIELD, City of. |
| (7.)—HANTS. | (21.)—SURREY. |
| (8.)—HEREFORD. | (22.)—SUSSEX. |
| (9.)—KENT. | (23.)—WARWICK. |
| (10.)—LANCASTER. | (24.)—WILTS. |
| (11.)—LEICESTER. | (25.)—YORK, East Riding. |
| (12.)—LINCOLN; parts of Kesteven. | (26.)—GLAMORGAN. |
| (13.)—D - - parts of Lindsey. | |
| (14.)—NORWICH, City of. | |

RETURNS FROM COUNTIES RELATIVE TO LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

(1.)—BUCKS.

A Return showing the Amount of Money in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Bucks*, which has been received from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums upon taking out their Annual Licences.

AT Epiphany Session 1815 two Licences were granted, and which have not since been renewed; and no others have been granted during the time of my clerkship of the peace.—Upon this Account there remains a balance of Four Shillings in the hands of the clerk of the peace, which has not been invested in any public or private security, and which is not making any interest.

Tho' Tindal,
Clerk of the Peace for Bucks.

(2.)—DEVON.

A Return showing the Amount of Money in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Devon*, received from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums upon taking out their Annual Licences.

1822	-	-	-	-	£.10.
1823	-	-	-	-	£.10.

This money has remained in the hands of the clerk of the peace under the direction of the Sessions, and no interest whatever has been made of it.

K. Eales,
Clerk of the Peace for Devon.

(3.)—DORSET.

A Return showing the Amount of Money in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace of the County of *Dorset*, which has been received from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums upon taking out their Annual Licences.

THERE is a balance of 101*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* remaining in the hands of the clerk of the peace of the said county, as directed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, and which sum is from time to time applied in defraying the expense of a physician attending to examine the patients twice a year, and of the secretary for his attendance, recording the minutes of the proceedings of a visiting magistrate and the physician, and for transmitting a copy thereof to the College of Physicians in London.

Thomas Fox,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace of the County of Dorset.

(4.)—DURHAM.

A Return from the Deputy Clerk of the Peace of the County of *Durham*, showing the Amount of Money in his hands which has been received from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums upon taking out their Annual Licences.

November 1824:

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Money in the hands of the deputy clerk of the peace received from the keepers of Lunatic Asylums upon taking out six Annual Licences at 10 <i>l.</i> each	60	-	-
D ^o - - - on taking out eight Annual Licences at £.15. each	120	-	-
TOTAL	180	-	-

N. B.—I have not been called upon for payment of any part of the above sum of 180*l.* none of which has been invested in any public or private securities.

RETURNS RELATIVE TO

I have not charged or received any fees on the above Licences or any of them, except on one which was granted at Michaelmas Session 1824, in which case I charged the following fees, viz.:

Order for Licence	5	-
Licence	10	6
	15	6

And I humbly submit, that I ought to be allowed the like fees on each of the above Licences.

John Dunn,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

(5.)—ESSEX.

THE Keeper pays the clerk of the peace the sum of 10*l.* which sum is now in his hands and will be disposed of by him as usual in the following manner, viz.:

To the two visitors and physician two guineas each	6	6	-
Retained by the clerk of the peace for drawing and engrossing the Licence, paper and duty, taking, continuing and discharging the recognizance, entering the reports and transmitting the same to the College of Physicians, and other trouble in the execution of the said Act	3	14	-
TOTAL	9	10	6

Chelmsford, 14 October 1824.

Parker,
Clerk of the Peace.

(6.)—GLOUCESTER.

Return showing the Amount of Money in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Gloucester, which has been received from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums, upon taking out their Annual Licences.

NONE has at any time been invested in any public or private securities, nor has any interest been paid thereon.

To disbursed in payments to the visitors and clerk of the peace, &c.	335	4	6
Balance in the hands of the clerk of the peace	148	13	9
	£. 483	18	3
By sums received from the keepers of Lunatic Asylums on taking out their Annual Licences to Michaelmas sessions last inclusive	483	18	3
	£. 483	18	3

November 15, 1824.

Edw^d Blorsome,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace,

(7.)—HANTS.

A Return showing the Amount of Money in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace of the County of Southampton, which has been received from the Keepers of the Lunatic Asylums, upon taking out their Annual Licences.

THERE are two Lunatic Asylums established within the county of Southampton under the 14 Geo. 3, c. 49, one at the parish of Nursling, and the other at Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight, and there being kept within each of these houses more than ten Lunatics, the sum of 15*l.* is paid by the keeper of each, for his annual licence.

On the auditing of the clerk of the peace's accounts of the expenses of visits, and reports, &c. relative to the Asylum at Nursling, in the month of January 1825 (since which no sum has been received), there was a balance of 21*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* due to the clerk of the peace.

There is now, in the hands of the clerk of the peace on account of the Asylum in the Isle of Wight, the sum of 31*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

An

An order was made at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions 1824, that any balances on account of the Asylums remaining in the hands of the clerk of the peace should be paid into the hands of the treasurer, to be placed with the county stock.

J. Woodham,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Southampton.

(8.)—HEREFORD.

A Return showing the Amount of Money in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Hereford, which has been received from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums, upon taking out their Annual Licences.

Received of John Scudamore Lechmere
Pateshall, Keeper of Hereford Lunatic
Asylum:

	£.	s.	d.
1818: Trinity Sessions	-	15	-
1824: Trinity Sessions	-	15	-
	£. 30	-	-

	£.	s.	d.
Expenses of annual and other inspections, clerk of the peace's fees, &c. &c.	18	13	10
Cash in hand	-	11	6
	£. 30	-	-

Received of Simon Exton, M. D. Keeper of
Peterchurch Lunatic Asylum:

	£.	s.	d.
1819: April Sessions	-	10	-
1823: Trinity Sessions	-	10	-
1824: Trinity Sessions	-	10	-
	£. 30	-	-

	£.	s.	d.
Expenses of annual and other inspections, clerk of the peace's fees, &c. &c.	23	6	2
Cash in hand	-	6	13
	£. 30	-	-

N. B. The clerk of the peace conceiving that the intention of the statute 14 Geo. 3. c. 49. was, that the monies required to be deposited on granting the licences should be applied in defraying the expenses attending the execution of the Act, did not receive of each keeper more than was sufficient to cover the expenses attending the inspection, &c. of his own house. He has now, conceiving that his construction of the statute may be erroneous, given notice to the above persons to pay their arrears.

Tho' Bird,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Hereford.

(9.)—KENT.

A Return showing the Amount of Money in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Kent, which has been received from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums, upon taking out their Annual Licences.

Amount of money in the hands of the present clerk of the peace - - - £. 13. 10.

None invested; there being only one house for the reception of Lunatics in the county, the annual receipt for which is 15*l.* only, and the annual expenses of carrying the Act into execution being 14*l.* 14*s.* or thereabouts.

The above Account commences in July 1822, when the present clerk of the peace came into office.

There will not be a further receipt until October next. Great part of the 13*l.* 10*s.* in hand will, in the mean time, be required for expenses.

The clerk of the peace has not any account of former clerks of the peace.

31 January 1825.

W. Scudamore.
Deputy Clerk of the Peace for Kent.

RETURNS RELATIVE TO

(10.)—LANCASTER.

A Return showing the Amount of Money in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace for the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, which has been received from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums within the said County, upon taking out their Annual Licences.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN BLACKBURN HUNDRED.

[illegible]

LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN SALFORD HUNDRED.

AMOUNT RECEIVED.				AMOUNT PAID.			
		£.	s. d.			£.	s. d.
April 1800:	John Edwards, Blakeley	15	- -				
— 1801:	D°	15	- -				
— 1802:	D°	15	- -	Oct. 1802:	Expenses of Visitations, } three years -	54	9 -
— 1803:	D°	15	- -	July 1804:	D° - two years -	35	10 -
— 1804:	D°	15	- -				
— 1805:	D°	15	- -	— 1806:	D° - - d° -	35	10 -
— 1806:	D°	15	- -				
— 1807:	D°	15	- -	— 1808:	D° - - d° -	50	10 -
— 1808:	D°	15	- -				
— 1808:	David Hague's, Newton	10	- -				
— 1809:	John Edwards	15	- -				
July 1809:	David Hague	10	- -				
Easter 1810:	John Edwards	15	- -	April 1810	D° - - d° -	30	5 -
July 1810:	David Hague	15	- -				
April 1811:	John Edwards	15	- -	Oct. 1811	D° - - d° -	29	2 6
July 1811:	David Hague	15	- -				
April 1812:	John Edwards	15	- -				
July 1812:	David Hague	15	- -				
April 1813:	John Edwards	15	- -	July 1813:	D° - - d° -	55	- -
July 1813:	David Hague	15	- -				
April 1814:	John Edwards	15	- -				
July 1814:	David Hague	15	- -	April 1815:	D° - - -	31	14 6
April 1815:	John Edwards	15	- -				
July 1815:	David Hague	15	- -	July 1816:	D° - - -	42	3 -
April 1816:	John Edwards	15	- -				
July 1816:	David Hague	15	- -	— 1817:	D° - - -	17	19 6
April 1817:	John Edwards	15	- -				
July 1817:	David Hague	15	- -	— 1818:	D° - - -	17	12 -
April 1818:	John Edwards	15	- -				
July 1818:	David Hague	15	- -	— 1819:	D° - - -	21	14 -
April 1819:	John Edwards	15	- -				
July 1819:	David Hague	15	- -	— 1820:	D° - - -	18	11 -
April 1820:	John Edwards	15	- -				
July 1820:	David Hague	15	- -	— 1821:	D° - - -	17	15 6
April 1821:	John Edwards	15	- -				
July 1821:	David Hague	15	- -	— 1822:	D° - - -	62	13 3
April 1822:	John Edwards	15	- -				
July 1822:	David Hague	15	- -	Oct. 1823:	D° - - -	26	10 -
April 1823:	John Edwards	15	- -				
— 1823:	William Goodlad, Bury	15	- -				
July 1823:	David Hague	15	- -				
						£. 536	19 3
						Balance - - -	68 - 9
						£. 605	- -
						£. 605	- -

LUNATIC ASYLUM IN WEST DERBY HUNDRED.

AMOUNT RECEIVED.				AMOUNT PAID.			
		£.	s. d.			£.	s. d.
July 1812:	John Squires, Walton	15	- -				
— 1813:	D°	15	- -	1813:	Expenses of Visitations	5	5 -
— 1814:	D°	15	- -	1814:	D° - - -	5	5 -
— 1815:	D°	15	- -	1815:	D° - - -	5	5 -
Oct. 1816:	D°	15	- -	1816:	D° - - -	5	5 -
July 1817:	D°	15	- -	1817:	D° - - -	5	5 -
Oct. 1818:	D°	15	- -	1818:	D° - - -	5	5 -
July 1819:	D°	15	- -	1819:	D° - - -	10	10 -
— 1820:	D°	15	- -	1820:	D° - - -	10	10 -
— 1821:	D°	15	- -	1821:	D° - - -	10	10 -
— 1822:	D°	15	- -	1822:	D° - - -	10	10 -
— 1823:	D°	15	- -	1823:	D° - - -	10	10 -
						£. 84	- -
						Balance - - -	96 - -
						£. 180	- -
						£. 180	- -

Preston,
2d October 1824. }

J. Gorst,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Lancaster.

RETURNS RELATIVE TO

(11.)—LEICESTERSHIRE.

A Return of the Amount of Money in the hands of Thomas Freer, gentleman, Clerk of the Peace of the said County, which has been received by him since his appointment to the said Office in 1816, from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums, upon taking out their Annual Licences.

	£.	s.	d.
BY Receipts of Mr. Blunt, keeper of a Lunatic Asylum at Great Wigston, upon his taking out an Annual Licence, from July 1816 to July 1824, both inclusive, being 9 years, at 15 <i>l.</i> per annum	135	-	-
By Fees paid to physician and secretary when attending the Magistrates upon their visiting Mr. Blunt's house at Great Wigston, for the reception of Lunatics, during the above period	37	16	-
By Mr. Blunt's Annual Licence, and other incidental expenses paid within the same period	12	9	-
	50	5	-
Balance in the hands of the clerk of the peace	84	15	-

N. B. No part of the above monies have been invested in any public or private securities.

Tho' Freer, Clerk of the Peace.

(12.)—LINCOLNSHIRE; parts of KESTEVEN.

LICENCES were granted by the Sessions, at Michaelmas 1824, to Dr. John Willis, for two Houses, one at Greatford and the other at Shillingthorpe, within the Parts of Kesteven, for which I received, as clerk of the peace, 30*l.* which remains in my hands unappropriated.

W^m Forbes,
Clerk of the Peace for the said Parts.

(13.)—LINCOLNSHIRE; parts of LINDSEY.

A Return of the Clerk of the Peace for the Parts of *Lindsey* in the County of *Lincoln*, showing the Amount of Money in his hands which has been received from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums, upon taking out their Annual Licences.

1810	-	-	-	£.15.	1816	-	-	-	£.15.
1811	-	-	-	15.	1817	-	-	-	15.
1812	-	-	-	15.	1818	-	-	-	15.
1813	-	-	-	15.	1819	-	-	-	15.
1814	-	-	-	15.	1820	-	-	-	15.
1815	-	-	-	15.					

The above Sums were paid at each Easter Sessions, and in consequence of an Order of Court the same were returned to Dr. Fawcett, the proprietor of the House.

J^o Brackenbury, Clerk of the Peace.

(14.)—CITY OF NORWICH.

I HAVE in my hands the sum of 134*l.* 5*s.* the Balance of the Account of Monies received by me of the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums, upon taking out their Annual Licences.

In the year 1810, the visitors proposing some material alterations and additions, in the only house then or before licensed, for the comfort and benefit of the patients, and such alterations

alterations being made to their satisfaction, the Balance then in my hands, amounting to 145*l.* 11*s.* was paid by me to Dr. Edward Rigby, the then keeper of the said House (who is since deceased), towards such alterations.

Elisha De Hague,
Clerk of the Peace for Norwich.

(15.)—TOWN AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

AT the Epiphany Sessions 1823, I received from Robert Steavenson, doctor of physic, the Keeper of a Lunatic Asylum, 15*l.* upon his taking out a Licence to keep his Asylum for one year; and at the Michaelmas Sessions in the same year, the said Robert Steavenson having surrendered his before-mentioned licence, and obtained another licence for one year, I received other 15*l.* from him, on the taking out of this second licence, making together the sum of 30*l.* which is the whole Amount of Money in my hands received from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums, on taking out their annual Licences, and which I hold ready to be applied as the law directs; no part of the same sum of 30*l.* having been invested on public or private securities, no interest has accrued thereon.

Dated the 11th Day of December 1824.

John Clayton,
Clerk of the Peace.

(16.)—OXFORDSHIRE.

Return of the Monies received by and now in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace, from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums, upon taking out their Annual Licences, no part whereof has been invested in public or private securities.

	£.	s.	d.
1816	15	—	—
1817	15	—	—
1818	15	—	—
1819	15	—	—
1820	15	—	—
1821	15	—	—
1822	15	—	—
1823	25	—	—
1824	25	—	—
1825	25	—	—
Total	£. 180	—	—

Tho' Henry Taunton,

Clerk of the Peace, appointed in 1816, before which period he is unable to make a Return.

(17.)—SALOP.

THE sum of 38*l.* 19*s.* being the Money in the hands of the clerk of the peace for the County of *Salop*, which has been received from the keepers of Lunatic Asylums upon taking out their Annual Licences, and which has not been invested in any public or private security, nor does any interest arise therefrom; the account of which was balanced yearly, and such balance annually paid to the licensed keeper, and formed part of the sum paid for the next year's licence, till Dr. Powell, the secretary to the Commissioners for Licensing Madhouses in London, informed Mr. Loxdale that it ought to be retained pursuant to the Statute of 14 George 3. and ready to defray any and every expense which may be incurred on account thereof, and which, in one instance the doctor mentioned, had amounted to some hundreds of pounds, a prosecution having been directed and carried on against a keeper for misconduct.

Joseph Loxdale,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Salop.

(18.)—COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

A Statement of Account of Monies in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Somerset*, which have been received by him during his appointment, from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums, as required by Statute 14 George 3, upon taking out their Annual Licences, with the Amount of Monies paid by such Clerk of the Peace towards defraying the expenses attending the execution of the said Statute; and also showing the Balances remaining in his hands, and are not invested in any public or private securities, but are kept by him to meet the orders and directions of the Justices of the Peace of the County aforesaid, in their General Quarter Sessions assembled, under the provisions of the same Statute.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Monies received from the Easter Session 1810 } to the Epiphany Session 1825, both inclusive - }	495	-	-
Amount of Monies paid within the same period - -	301	13	-
Balance remaining in hand - - - -	£. 193	7	-

Edw^d Coles,
Clerk of the Peace.

(19.)—STAFFORD.

A Return showing the Amount of Money in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Stafford*, which has been received from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums within the said County, upon taking out their Annual Licences.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Amount in the hands of the clerk of the peace, subject to } deduction to be made thereout for his fees for the licences - }	427	10	6

No part of the above sum has been invested in any public or private securities, the Act of Parliament not containing any provisions for that purpose.

1 December 1824.

A. Hinckley,
Clerk of the Peace.

(20.)—CITY OF LICHFIELD.

A Return showing the Amount of Money in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace for the City and County of *Lichfield*, which has been received from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums, upon taking out their Annual Licences.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Amount received - - - - -	130	-	-
Payments and Allowances - - - - -	92	1	1
Balance remaining in the hands of the clerk of the peace	£. 37	18	11

No part of the above has been invested in any security.

Steph. Simpson,
Clerk of the Peace.

(21.)—SURREY.

THE Clerk of the Peace receives the sums paid by the keepers of Madhouses in *Surrey* on taking out their Licences, and applies them in defraying the expenses of executing the Act, which principally consist of the visiting physicians' fees, and the necessary charges of the visiting magistrates, physician and clerk of the peace, in going a distance of eighty or ninety miles to inspect the houses licensed. And last year the clerk of the peace was required by the College of Physicians, under the authority of the Madhouse Act, to bring an action against the keeper of one of the houses licensed, for a breach of the provisions of the Act, the costs of which amounted to 90*l.* and the funds not being sufficient to defray that sum, the clerk of the peace was obliged to advance 45*l.* for the purpose.

There is no Lunatic Asylum in *Surrey*.

The sums received for Licences last year amounted only to 25*l.*

January 1825.

Chas^r J^r Lawson,
Clerk of the Peace.

(22.)—SUSSEX.

The Account of William Balcombe Langridge, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Sussex, on Licences granted to Keepers of Lunatic Asylums, commencing with his appointment to that office.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Michaelmas Sessions 1806.	Cash received of Messrs. Newington of Ticehurst, on Licence granted them for their establishment -	15	-	-			
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace by the magistrates, recognizances, appointments of visiting magistrates, physician, and other services performed by him thereon	3	-	-	12	-	-
Michaelmas Sessions 1807.	Cash of Messrs. Newington, on Licence, as above	15	-	-			
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace, as above	3	-	-	12	-	-
Midsummer Sessions 1808.	Cash of Messrs. Newington, on Licence, as above	15	-	-			
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace, as above	3	-	-	12	-	-
Midsummer Sessions 1809.	Cash of Messrs. Newington, on Licence, as above	15	-	-			
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace, as above	3	-	-	12	-	-
Midsummer Sessions 1810.	Cash of Messrs. Newington, on Licence, as above	15	-	-			
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace, as above	3	-	-	12	-	-
Midsummer Sessions 1811.	Cash of Messrs. Newington, on Licence, as above	15	-	-			
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace, as above	3	-	-	12	-	-
Midsummer Sessions 1812.	Cash of Messrs. Newington, on Licence, as above	15	-	-			
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace, as above	3	-	-	12	-	-
Midsummer Sessions 1813.	Cash of Messrs. Newington, on Licence, as above	15	-	-			
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace, as above	3	-	-	12	-	-
Midsummer Sessions 1814.	Cash of Messrs. Newington, on Licence, as above	15	-	-			
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace, as above	3	-	-	12	-	-
Midsummer Sessions 1815.	Cash of Messrs. Newington, on Licence, as above	15	-	-			
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace, as above	3	-	-	12	-	-
Midsummer Sessions 1816.	Cash of Messrs. Newington, on Licence, as above	15	-	-			
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace, as above	3	-	-	12	-	-
Midsummer Sessions 1817.	Cash of Messrs. Newington, on Licence, as above	15	-	-			
	Allowance to Dr. Mayo, the visiting physician - - - - - 8 8 -						
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace, as above - - - - - 3 - -						
		11	8	-	3	12	-
Midsummer Sessions 1818.	Cash of Messrs. Newington, on Licence, as above	15	-	-			
	Allowance to Dr. Mayo - - - - - 8 8 -						
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace 3 - -						
		11	8	-	3	12	-
Midsummer Sessions 1819.	Cash of Messrs. Newington, on Licence, as above	15	-	-			
	Allowance to Dr. Mayo - - - - - 8 8 -						
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace 3 - -						
		11	8	-	3	12	-
Midsummer Sessions 1820.	Cash of Messrs. Newington, on Licence, as above	15	-	-			
	Allowance to Dr. Mayo - - - - - 8 8 -						
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace 3 - -						
		11	8	-	3	12	-
Carried forward - - - - -				£.	146	8	-

RETURNS RELATIVE TO

(22.)—SUSSEX—continued.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Midsummer Sessions 1821.	Brought forward	-	-	-	146	8	-
	Cash of Messrs. Newington, on Licence	-	-	15	-	-	
	Allowance to Dr. Mayo	-	8	8	-	-	
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace	3	3	-	-	-	
				11	8	-	
Midsummer Sessions 1822.	Cash of Mr. Charles Newington, on Licence	-	-	15	-	-	3 12 -
	Allowance to Dr. Mayo	-	8	8	-	-	
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace	3	-	-	-	-	
				11	8	-	
Midsummer Sessions 1823.	Cash of Mr. Charles Newington, on Licence	-	-	15	-	-	3 12 -
	Allowance to Dr. Mayo	-	8	8	-	-	
	Allowance to the clerk of the peace	3	-	-	-	-	
				11	8	-	
							3 12 -
					£.	157	4 -

At the General Quarter Sessions of the peace for the county of *Sussex* holden by adjournment at the County Hall in Lewes, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, the foregoing Account was examined and allowed, there remaining on the same a balance of One hundred and fifty-seven pounds and four shillings due from the clerk of the peace.

T. Partington, Chairman.

SUSSEX:—AT the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Lord the King, holden by adjournment in the County Hall in Lewes, within and for the said county, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of August, in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord *George* the Fourth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, Before Thomas Partington, Esquire, The Right honourable the Earl of Chichester, The Right honourable Lord Viscount Gage, The Right honourable Lord Colchester, Sir George Shiffner, Baronet, Walter Burrell, Inigo Thomas, John Marten Cripps, John Harry Willard, William Courthope Mabbott, John Woodward, Henry Campion, John Henry Bates, Thomas Woodward, Alexander Donovan, Henry Shiffner, Henry Tredcroft, Jesse Gregson, Richard Davenport, William Lucas Shadwell, and John Hoper, Esquires, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the peace in the said county, and also to hear and determine divers felonies trespasses and other ill deeds done and committed in the county aforesaid:

The Clerk of the Peace having been required by the Secretary of State to make a Return showing the Amount of Money in his hands received from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums upon taking out their Annual Licences, and stating also, whether any and how much of it had been invested in any public or private securities, and in what way the interest arising therefrom had been applied; he presented to this Court an Account commencing with the data of his appointment to that office, namely, in the year 1806, and ending Midsummer Sessions 1823, which having been maturely considered, is by the Court confirmed and allowed, leaving a balance due from the said clerk of the peace upon such account, of the sum of 157 *l.* 4 *s.*; in forming such balance this Court is of opinion, that the said clerk of the peace ought to receive, for the duty performed by him on the granting such Licences respectively, the sum of 3 *l.* which this Court doth empower him to retain out of the sums so by him received, on granting such respective Licences; and this Court doth also confirm the allowance of 8 *l.* 8 *s.* annually to the physician appointed to visit the Asylum for Lunatics established at Ticehurst in this county, conducted by Mr. Charles Newington, and first directed to be paid to such visiting physician in the year 1817, out of the sum paid on the granting such Licence, the same being the only licensed Asylum in this county; but it does not appear to this Court that any direction had been given or order made, at any previous Sessions, for the investing any portion of the said monies received at interest either on public or private securities.

T. Partington,
Chairman.

(23.)—WARWICKSHIRE.

A Return of the Amount of Money in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace of the said County, which has been received from the Keepers of Houses licensed for the reception of Lunatics, upon taking out their Annual Licences.

THE Amount of such Money in my hands is 40*l.*; and no part of it is or has been invested in any public or private security. Out of this sum the visitors and clerk of the peace will be paid for their trouble in the present year.

W^m Oakes Hunt,
Clerk of the Peace.

(24.)—WILTS.

A Return from the Clerk of the Peace of the County of *Wilts* of the Amount of Money in his hands which has been received from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums in the said County, upon taking out their Annual Licences.

THE sum of 1,039 *l.* 1 *s.* is the balance now in the hands of the clerk of the peace of the county of *Wilts* (subject to the orders of the Quarter Sessions of *Wilts*, and to any allowance or deduction to be made thereout), received partly from his predecessor in the office, and subsequently by himself, from the keepers of Lunatic Asylums in the said county, upon taking out their Annual Licences; 500*l.* part thereof, was for some time, and up to Midsummer last, deposited with the treasurer of the county at interest, and such interest was applied by the clerk of the peace to his own use: no part thereof is now at interest on public or private securities.

J^{no} Swayne,
Clerk of the Peace of the County of *Wilts.*

Wilton, January 1, 1825.

(25.)—EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

A Return showing the Amount of Money in the hands of the acting and Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the East Riding of the County of *York*, which has been received from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums, upon taking out their annual Licences.

		£.	s.	d.
1814:	Received of Mr. William Charles Ellis, for a Licence granted to him			
April 19th.	by the magistrates assembled in sessions, to keep a house situate in			
	Canon-row, in the parish of Sculcoates, for the reception of Lunatics,			
	for one year from this day - - - - -	10	-	-
1815:	Received of Mr. William Charles Ellis, for a Licence granted to him			
April 4th.	by the magistrates assembled in sessions, to keep a house situate in			
	Canon-row, in the parish of Sculcoates, for the reception of Lunatics,			
	for one year from this day - - - - -	10	-	-
1816:	Received of Mr. Charles William Ellis, for a Licence granted to him			
July 16th.	by the magistrates assembled in sessions, to keep a house situate in			
	Canon-row, in the parish of Sculcoates, for the reception of Lunatics,			
	for one year from this day - - - - -	10	-	-
1817:	Received of Mr. William Snow Betty, for a Licence granted to him			
October 14th.	by the magistrates assembled in sessions, to keep a house situate in			
	Canon-row, in the parish of Sculcoates, for the reception of Lunatics,			
	for one year from this day - - - - -	10	-	-
1819:	Received of Mr. William Snow Betty, for a Licence granted to him			
April 20th.	by the magistrates assembled in sessions, to keep a house situate in			
	Canon-row, in the parish of Sculcoates, for the reception of Lunatics,			
	for one year from this day - - - - -	10	-	-
July 13th.	Received of Mr. William Snow Betty, for a Licence granted to him			
	by the magistrates assembled in sessions, to keep a house situate in			
	Canon-row, in the parish of Sculcoates, for the reception of Lunatics,			
	for one year from this day - - - - -	15	-	-
1820:	Received of Mr. Richard Casson, for a Licence granted to him by			
July 11th.	the magistrates assembled in sessions, to keep a house situate in			
	Canon-row, in the parish of Sculcoates, for the reception of Lunatics,			
	for one year from this day - - - - -	15	-	-
1821:	Received of Mr. Richard Casson, for a Licence granted to him by			
July 10th.	the magistrates assembled in sessions, to keep a house situate in			
	Canon-row, in the parish of Sculcoates, for the reception of Lunatics,			
	for one year from this day - - - - -	15	-	-
	Carried forward - - - - -	£.	95	-

(25.)—EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK—continued.

		£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - - -	95 - -
1821: October 16th.	Received of Mr. John Beal, for a Licence granted to him by the magistrates assembled in sessions, to keep a house situate in the parish of Nunkeeling, for the reception of Lunatics, for one year from this day - - - -	15 - -
1822: July 16th.	Received of Mr. Richard Casson, for a Licence granted to him by the magistrates assembled in sessions, to keep a house situate in Canon-row, in the parish of Sculcoates, for the reception of Lunatics, for one year from this day - - - -	15 - -
October 15th.	Received of Mr. John Beal, for a Licence granted to him by the magistrates assembled in sessions, to keep a house situate in the parish of Nunkeeling, for the reception of Lunatics, for one year from this day - - - -	15 - -
1823: July 29th.	Received of Mr. William Lunn and Mr. David Cross Cundell, for a Licence granted to them by the magistrates assembled in sessions, to keep a house situate at Summergangs, in the township of Drypool, for the reception of Lunatics, for one year from this day - -	10 - -
—	Received of Mr. Richard Casson, for a Licence granted to him by the magistrates assembled in sessions, to keep a house situate in Canon-row, in the parish of Sculcoates, for the reception of Lunatics, for one year from this day - - - -	15 - -
October 14th.	Received of Mr. John Beal, for a Licence granted to him by the magistrates assembled in sessions, to keep a house situate in the parish of Nunkeeling, for the reception of Lunatics, for one year from this day - - - -	15 - -
1824: July 13th.	Received of Mr. Richard Casson, for a Licence granted to him by the magistrates assembled in sessions, to keep a house situate in Canon-row, in the parish of Sculcoates, for the reception of Lunatics, for one year from this day - - - -	15 - -
—	Received of Mr. Joseph Eyre, for a Licence granted to him by the magistrates assembled in sessions, to keep a house situate at Summergangs, in the township of Drypool, for the reception of Lunatics, for one year from this day - - - -	10 - -
	£. 205 - -	
	Deduct, as under, £. s. d.	
1822: May 30th.	The sum paid Dr. Eyre, M. D. the visiting physician of the Refuge for Lunatics, situate in Canon-row, in the parish of Sculcoates, by order of the visiting magistrates for the said Refuge - - - -	7 7 -
1824: July 13th.	The sum paid Dr. Bodley, M. D. the visiting physician of the Refuge for Lunatics, situate in Canon-row, in the parish of Sculcoates, by order of the magistrates assembled in sessions, for his attendances upon the insane persons therein - - - -	10 10 -
	17 17 -	
	£. 187 3 -	

No part of the Balance of this Money has been invested in any public or private securities, but the same has remained in my hands. Application was made some time ago by me to Lord Sidmouth, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, as well as to the magistrates in sessions, to know how this money was to be appropriated, but no directions were given. Neither has any allowance been made to the clerk of the peace therein for the orders and recognizances.

M. Lockwood,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Broseley, 18th October 1824.

(26.)—GLAMORGAN.

AN Account of Money received by the Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Glamorgan*, from the Keepers of Lunatic Asylums, upon taking out their Annual Licences, from the year 1792 to 1823, each inclusive.

YEAR				AMOUNT received in each Year.	YEAR				AMOUNT received in each Year.
									£. s.
1792	-	-	-	—	1808	-	-	-	—
1793	-	-	-	—	1809	-	-	-	—
1794	-	-	-	—	1810	-	-	-	—
1795	-	-	-	—	1811	-	-	-	—
1796	-	-	-	—	1812	-	-	-	—
1797	-	-	-	—	1813	-	-	-	—
1798	-	-	-	—	1814	-	-	-	—
1799	-	-	-	—	1815	-	-	-	—
1800	-	-	-	—	1816	-	-	-	—
1801	-	-	-	—	1817	-	-	-	10 —
1802	-	-	-	—	1818	-	-	-	10 —
1803	-	-	-	—	1819	-	-	-	—
1804	-	-	-	—	1820	-	-	-	—
1805	-	-	-	—	1821	-	-	-	—
1806	-	-	-	—	1822	-	-	-	—
1807	-	-	-	—	1823	-	-	-	—

Wood,
Clerk of the Peace for Glamorgan.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Returns to an Address of The Honourable House of Commons,
dated 11 June 1824;—for

A RETURN

Showing the Amount of MONEY in the hands of the
several CLERKS of the PEACE of Counties in
England and *Wales*, which has been received from
the Keepers of LUNATIC ASYLUMS, upon taking
out their Annual Licences; stating also, Whether
any, and how much of it, has been invested in
any public or private Securities, and in what way
the interest arising therefrom has been applied.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 March 1825.

LUNATIC HOUSES.

Return to an Address of The House of Commons,
dated 2d June 1825;—for

A RETURN of the number of LICENSED HOUSES within the Bills of Mortality, and also within the County of Middlesex, and of the Number of LUNATICS contained therein, in each Year from 1813 to 1821, both inclusive, distinguishing the Number of Males and Females, and also how many of each Sex were under twenty one years of age;—also, for

A RETURN of the Number of LICENSED HOUSES for the Reception of LUNATICS, and of the Number of Lunatics which were confined in them, in each of the Years 1822, 1823, and 1824, within the Bills of Mortality, and also within the County of Middlesex; stating, The Name of the Proprietor of each such licensed House, and the Number of Lunatics contained therein, distinguishing the number of Males and Females, and also how many of each Sex were under 21 years of age; together with a Return of the Number of Persons (exclusive of Lunatics) residing in each such House during the last year.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 29 June 1825.

— 1. —

A RETURN of the Number of LICENSED HOUSES within the Bills of Mortality, and also within the County of Middlesex, and of the Number of LUNATICS contained therein, in each Year from 1813 to 1821, both inclusive.

YEARS.	LICENSED HOUSES.	NUMBER OF LUNATICS.
— 1813 —	— 33 —	— 1,385 —
— 1814 —	— 36 —	— 1,466 —
— 1815 —	— 34 —	— 1,558 —
— 1816 —	— 36 —	— 1,433 —
— 1817 —	— 40 —	— 1,613 —
— 1818 —	— 39 —	— 1,667 —
— 1819 —	— 40 —	— 1,539 —
— 1820 —	— 40 —	— 1,683 —
— 1821 —	— 40 —	— 1,703 —

John Bright, M. D.

June 21, 1825.

Secretary to the Commissioners under
the Act for regulating Mad Houses.

—2.—

A RETURN of the Number of LICENSED HOUSES for the reception of LUNATICS within the Bills of Mortality, and also within the County of Middlesex, and of the Number of Lunatics confined in each, together with the Name of the Proprietor of each; for the Year 1822.

N° of LICENSED HOUSES.	PROPRIETORS.	N° of LUNATICS.
4	Farrand, Banks - - - - -	308
3	Burrow, Geo. Will ^m - - - - -	143
1	Warburton, Tho ^s (Hoxton) - - - - -	73
3	Williams, Will ^m - - - - -	48
2	Fox, Sam ^l - - - - -	45
1	Monro, D ^o - - - - -	39
1	Bignall, Will ^m - - - - -	3
1	Bastable, Mary - - - - -	19
1	Press, Mary - - - - -	1
1	Salmon, Robert - - - - -	8
1	Burrows, Dr. - - - - -	14
1	Jones, Jane - - - - -	10
1	Bradbury, Mary - - - - -	4
1	Radford, Elizabeth - - - - -	10
1	Talfourd, Edward - - - - -	16
3	Warburton, Tho ^s (Bethnal Green) - - - - -	512
3	D ^o D ^o - - - - -	325
1	Casey, Stephen - - - - -	21
1	Diamond, W ^m Batchelor - - - - -	7
1	Pell, James - - - - -	17
1	Annandale, Jesse - - - - -	28
1	Holmes, Jane - - - - -	4
1	Briand, Maria - - - - -	16
1	Knight, Tho ^s - - - - -	10
1	Jackson, John Thompson - - - - -	2
1	Stilwell, James - - - - -	12
1	Langdon, William - - - - -	2
1	Rumball, James Quilter - - - - -	4
1	Holt, Richard - - - - -	6
1	Sandiford, Anne - - - - -	7
1	Wallett, George - - - - -	11
43		1,725

John Bright, M. D.

June 21, 1825.

Secretary to the Commissioners for
regulating Mad Houses.

— 3. —

A RETURN of the Number of LICENSED HOUSES for the reception of LUNATICS within the Bills of Mortality, and also within the County of Middlesex, and of the Number of Lunatics confined in each, together with the Name of the Proprietor of each; for the Year 1823.

N ^o of LICENSED HOUSES.	PROPRIETORS.	N ^o of LUNATICS.
1	Coucher, Robert - - - - -	11
1	Pell, James - - - - -	20
1	Bignall, William - - - - -	3
1	Annandale, Jesse - - - - -	40
1	Warburton, Tho ^s (Hoxton) - - - - -	73
4	Farrand, Banks - - - - -	258
3	Burrow, George William - - - - -	134
3	Warburton, Tho ^s (Bethnal Green) - - - - -	317
3	D ^o D ^o - - - - -	519
1	Ayres, William - - - - -	15
1	Bastable, Mary - - - - -	17
1	Smith, George - - - - -	2
1	Burrows, Dr. - - - - -	13
1	Jones, Jane - - - - -	9
1	Bradbury, Mary - - - - -	5
1	Radford, Elizabeth - - - - -	10
1	Holmes, Jane - - - - -	4
1	Fox, Sam ^l (Edmonton) - - - - -	34
1	Monro, Dr. - - - - -	41
1	Fox, Sam ^l (Hackney) - - - - -	35
3	Williams, William - - - - -	48
1	Langdon, William - - - - -	1
1	Rumball, James Quilter - - - - -	5
1	Salmon, Robert - - - - -	10
1	Talfourd, Edward - - - - -	17
1	Knight, Tho ^s - - - - -	15
1	Jackson, John Thompson - - - - -	2
1	Stilwell, James - - - - -	11
1	Holt, Richard - - - - -	7
1	Sandiford, Anne - - - - -	7
1	Wallett, George - - - - -	17
1	Cann, Thomas - - - - -	4
1	Casey, Stephen - - - - -	23
44		1,727

John Bright, M. D.

Secretary to the Commissioners for
regulating Mad Houses.

June 21, 1825.

— 4. —

A RETURN of the Number of LICENSED HOUSES for the Reception of LUNATICS within the Bills of Mortality, and also within the County of Middlesex, and of the Number of Lunatics confined in each, together with the Name of the Proprietor of each; for the Year 1824.

N° of LICENSED HOUSES.	PROPRIETORS.	N° of LUNATICS.
3	Warburton, Tho ^r (Bethnal Green) - - - - -	525
3	D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	326
1	Casey, Stephen - - - - -	22
1	Warburton, Tho ^r (Hoxton) - - - - -	68
3	Burrow, George William - - - - -	110
4	Wastell, William - - - - -	315
1	Bastable, Mary - - - - -	18
1	Jones, Jane - - - - -	9
1	Bradbury, Mary - - - - -	7
1	Radford, Elizabeth - - - - -	9
1	Salmon, Robert - - - - -	9
1	Smith, George - - - - -	3
1	Ayres, William - - - - -	17
1	Talfourd, Edward - - - - -	15
1	Diamond, William Batchelor - - - - -	11
1	Pope, W ^m (late Bignall) - - - - -	2
1	Monro, Dr. - - - - -	40
2	Fox, Sam ^l (Hackney) - - - - -	30
3	Williams, William - - - - -	47
1	Pell, James - - - - -	17
1	Annandale, Jesse - - - - -	36
1	Fox, Sam ^l (Edmonton) - - - - -	39
1	Holmes, Jane - - - - -	3
1	Cann, Thomas - - - - -	5
1	Haines, Paul - - - - -	3
1	Wallett, George - - - - -	11
1	Moyses, William - - - - -	6
1	Burrows, Dr. - - - - -	18
1	Rumball, James Quilter - - - - -	2
1	Holt, Richard - - - - -	4
1	Adams, John - - - - -	1
1	Knight Thomas - - - - -	16
1	Jackson, John Thompson - - - - -	2
1	Pope, Anne (Hanwell) - - - - -	5
1	Stilwell, James - - - - -	10
47		1,761

June 21, 1825.

John Bright, M. D.
Secretary to the Commissioners for
regulating Mad Houses.

—5.—

THE Commissioners under the Act for regulating Mad Houses are, from the following Causes, unable to furnish a material part of the information required by order of His Majesty.

1. They have no authority to enforce a return of all houses licensed for the reception of Lunatics in Great Britain :
2. They have no cognizance of houses without licence in which Lunatics are received. Any person confining more than one Lunatic without a licence (except such Lunatics as are committed by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, or Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal) is liable to a penalty of £.500 for every such offence :
3. The Commissioners have no authority to call for returns from hospitals, from parish, work or poor houses, or gaols, in Great Britain, or any part thereof :
4. In the returns which are made to the Secretary to the Commissioners, it frequently happens that the initial only of the Christian name of the Lunatic is inserted; hence it is impossible to state with absolute precision, the relative numbers of Males and Females :
5. Insanity is a disease peculiarly apt to recur, and especially so in those individuals in whom it has been called into action by the abuse of fermented liquors; it is, therefore, not unusual for the same patient, after being discharged, soon to relapse into the same disease from renewed indulgence in those habits which first excited it, and thus to be again and again consigned to confinement. On each re-admission, a fresh return is sent to the Secretary, and is entered into the Registry, thereby rendering the apparent number of Lunatics greater than it actually is.

From these circumstances it is obvious that perfect accuracy is unattainable, but no pains have been spared, in the enclosed Return, to comply as far as is practicable, with the desire of the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

John Bright, M. D.

June 21, 1825.

Secretary to the Commissioners for
regulating Mad Houses.

THE Commissioners under the Act for regulating Lunatic Houses and, from the following Causes, unable to furnish a material part of the information required by order of His Majesty.

1. They have no authority to enforce a return of all houses licensed for the reception of Lunatics in Great Britain.
2. They have no cognizance of houses without licences in which Lunatics are received. Any person containing more than one licence without a licence (except such Lunatics as are received by the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper or Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal) is liable to a penalty of £500 for every such offence.
3. The Commissioners have no authority to enquire for returns from hospitals, from parish, work or poor houses, or gaols, in Great Britain, or any part thereof.
4. In the returns which are made to the Commissioners to the Commission, it frequently happens that the initial only of the Christian name of the Lunatic is inserted; hence it is impossible to state with absolute precision, the relative numbers of Males and Females.

5. Insanity is a disease peculiarly apt to recur, and accordingly as in this individual in whom it has been called into action by the action of external influences; it is not unusual for the same patient after being cured, to return soon to the same disease, and thus to be again committed to confinement, which renders the returns of the Commissioners of Lunatic Houses, for the Years 1822, 1823, and 1824.

LUNATIC HOUSES.

RETURN S relating to Lunatic Houses in the
Bills of Mortality, and in the County of Middlesex;
for the Years 1822, 1823, and 1824.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 June 1825.

LUNATICS.

RETURNS;

I.

Of all HOUSES licensed for the reception of LUNATICS, in *Great Britain*; where the same are situated; the names of the Proprietors, and the number of Patients confined in each, distinguishing Males and Females.

II.

Of all LUNATICS in the different LUNATIC ASYLUMS and GAOLS in *Great Britain*, specifying the Numbers contained in each, and distinguishing Males and Females.

III.

Of the Number of LUNATICS, distinguishing Males and Females, which have been returned to the Commissioners for licensing Houses under the Act of 14 Geo. 3. c. 49, and entered in the Registers, from 1815 to 1824 inclusive.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 March 1826.

I.—Returns of Houses licensed *from* Dorset, Durham; Essex; Gloucester; Hants, Hereford, Herts; Kent; Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln; Norfolk; Oxford; Salop (Oswestry, Cotton House, and Shrewsbury House of Industry); Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, Sussex; Warwickshire (Sutton Coldfield); Wilts, Worcester; York (Beverley).—Aberdeen; Dumfries; Edinburgh; Forfar (Dundee); Lanark - - - - - pp. 3—12.

II.—Lunatics in Lunatic Asylums and Gaols - - - - - p. 13.

III.—Statement of the Number of Lunatics which have been returned to the Commissioners for licensing Madhouses, from 1815 to 1825 - - - - - p. 15.

III.

Of the number of Lunatics, distinguishing Males and Females, which have been returned to the Commissioners for licensing Houses under the Act of 14 Geo. 3, c. 49, and entered in the Register, from 1815 to 1824 inclusive.

Ordered by The House of Commons to be Printed

at March 1826.

I.

HOUSES LICENSED FOR THE RECEPTION OF LUNATICS.

DORSET.

Where situate.	Names of Proprietors.	Males.	Females.
Boardhay's House, in the parish of Stockland - - - -	William Spicer - - - -	9	8
Halstock - - - - -	{ Alice Mercer - - - - Betsey Mercer - - - - }	17	10

DURHAM.

Where the Houses are situate.	Names of Proprietors.	Number of Patients.	Males.	Females.
Gateshead Fell, in the parish of Gateshead - - -	John Orton - - -	34	22	12
Bencham, in the same parish -	{ Frederick Glenton & Paul Glenton - - - }	56	22	34
The Flatts, in the same parish	William Oxley, M. D. -	25	11	14
Gateshead Fell, in the same parish - - - -	Jacob Gowland - - -	none.	none.	none.

N. B.—This house was first licensed at the last Easter Sessions, and is not yet occupied ; but Jacob Gowland says, he expects the house will in a short time be ready for patients.

John Dunn,

Deputy Clerk of the Peace,

for the county of Durham.

9th July 1825.

ESSEX.

Where situate.	Proprietors.	Number of Patients confined.	Males.	Females.
Witham - - - -	Thomas Tomkin, surgeon	9	8	1
Leopard's Hill Lodge, Loughton - - - -	{ Matthew Allen, doctor of physic - - - }	4	2	2
		13	10	3

I understand there is a house at Plaistow, in this county, which is licensed for the reception of lunatics, but being within seven miles of London it has not been licensed by the court of quarter session, no application having been made to the court for such licence.

G. C. Parker,

Clerk of the Peace.

Chelmsford, 9th July 1825.

I.—Houses licensed for the Reception of Lunatics—*continued.*

GLOUCESTER.

Where situate.	Names of Proprietors.	Number of Patients at the time the last Reports were made.
At the fish ponds, in the parish of Stapleton - - - }	George Gwinnett Bompas, M. D.	{ Male patients - - 27 Female patients - - 24 51
Ridgeway House, in the parish of Stapleton - - - }	Nehemiah Duck, surgeon -	{ Male patients - - 6 Female patients - - 13 19
Fairford - - - - -	Alexander Iles, gentleman -	{ Male patients - - 6 Female patients - - 3 9

July 6th, 1825.

Edwd Bloxsome,

Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

HANTS.

Asylums, and where situate.	Names of Proprietors.	Numbers of Patients :		Totals.
		Males.	Females.	
Grove Place Asylum, in the parish of Nursling - - }	Benjamin Middleton, M.D.	30	26	56
House at Newport, in the Isle of Wight - - - }	Licensed to William Hearne, gentleman - - - }	10	16	26

HEREFORD.

1. Hereford Lunatic Asylum; situated in the parish of Saint Owen, within the liberties of the city of Hereford; occupied by John Scudamore Lechmere Pateshall, surgeon. Number of patients at present confined therein, twenty-two; viz. fifteen males and seven females.

2. Peterchurch House for reception of Lunatics; situated in the parish of Peterchurch, in the county of Hereford; occupied by Simon Exton, M.D. Number of patients at present confined, four; viz. three males and one female.

Drybridge, }
5th July 1825. }

Thos Bird,

Clerk of the Peace for the County of Hereford.

HERTS.

Where situate.	Proprietor.	Males.	Females.
Little Hadham - - - -	Mary Jacob - - - -	7	5

(signed)

W. Medland,

January 24th, 1826.

Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

I.—Houses licensed for the reception of Lunatics—*continued*.

KENT.

THE only house licensed for the reception of lunatics, in the county of Kent, is a house called West Malling Place, situate at West Malling, near Maidstone.

The proprietor is Mr. Robert Rix.

The number of patients confined is thirty-seven, of whom twenty-three are males and fourteen are females.

Maidstone, }
8th July 1825. }

W^m Scudamore.

Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

LANCASTER.

Where situate.	Names of Proprietors.	Number of Male Patients.	Number of Female Patients.	Total.
Billington, near Blackburn -	William Hermondhalgh -	6	6	12
Blakeley, near Manchester -	John Edwards -	8	2	10
Bury - - - -	William Goodlad -	2	4	6
Newton, near Manchester -	David Haigh -	6	2	8
Walton, near Liverpool -	John Squires -	25	15	40
West Derby, near Liverpool	John Davies -	{ Licensed at Easter Sessions 1825, and numbers not known.		

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Where situated.	Names of the Proprietors.	Number of Patients.	Males.	Females.
Great Wigston - - -	John Blunt - -	6	4	2
Leicester - - -	Dr. Hill - -	8	3	5

16th July 1825.

Thos Freer,

Clerk of the Peace.

LINCOLN.

(KESTEVEN DIVISION.)

THERE are two houses licensed, one at Greatford, and the other in the adjoining parish at Shellingthorpe, both under the care and superintendence of Dr. John Willis, who resides at Greatford, and his post town is Market Deeping. In the house at Greatford are five males and three females; and in the house at Shellingthorpe are eleven males and three females.

W. Forbes,

Clerk of the Peace.

Sleaford, 23d July 1825.

I.—Houses licensed for the reception of Lunatics—*continued.*

NORFOLK.

Where situated.	Names of Proprietors.	Time of last Visitation.	Number of Patients at that time.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Loddon - -	William George Jollye -	5th May 1825	12	7	19
Stoke Ferry -	Henry Steele - -	13th June 1825	- -	4	4

August 23d, 1825.

Copeman,
Clerk of the Peace.

OXFORD.

Where situate.	Proprietors.	Males.	Females.
Hooknorton - - -	Mabel Harris, widow - - -	10	4
Witney - - -	Edward Batt, surgeon - - -	1	9

SALOP.

THE House of Industry at Oswestry, under the management of directors, under a local Act of Parliament for the care of the poor, has been licensed from the October county quarter sessions, 1821, for the care, cure and maintenance of their own pauper lunatics, and is at present continued. The visiting physician is John Evans, doctor of physic, residing at Llwyn-y-Gros, in that neighbourhood; the magistrates, the Honourable Thomas Kenyon, and the Reverend James Donne, D.D., all which three gentlemen are in the commission of the peace for the county. The number at present confined will appear by the annexed Return, (A.)

Mrs. Susannah Johnson is licensed by the quarter sessions for the town and liberties of Shrewsbury, and has been so for a great many years. The visiting magistrates are the mayor for the time being, with the high steward or some other justice, and Doctor Evans is the physician. The number of patients at present confined will appear by the annexed Return from her, (B.)

At April sessions, 1821, the directors of the Shrewsbury House of Industry applied to the court of quarter sessions for the town and liberties of Shrewsbury, for a licence to keep their pauper lunatics in a part of that building, and the court adjourned the consideration of it to the subsequent sessions. At the July sessions the court was again moved by counsel, and the justices reluctantly granted the motion, and the house was placed under the visitation of the same physician and magistrates as Mrs. Johnson's, with the additional protection to the unhappy patients of the certificate and affidavit of Doctor Darwin.—This licence was continued for two years; several visitations were made during that time by the magistrates and physician, but the directors having declined taking out any further licence, alleging that they believe they are not bound by law so to do, and unfortunately this house being governed by a local Act, it has been doubted by some, whose opinions are worth attending to, whether the magistrates have the same jurisdiction over that establishment as they have over parish officers in other places.

The

I.—Houses licensed for the reception of Lunatics—*continued.*

The third list contains the persons confined during the granting the licence; and the fourth list contains those which are at present in confinement there, under the visitation of the house apothecary. The 3d and 4th lists have not been obtained.

I have thought proper to make this statement for the consideration of the Secretary of State, and to submit to his consideration the propriety of giving the magistrates the same control and jurisdiction over these houses, as they have over other parish workhouses.

It may be also worthy of your consideration, whether the law which directs magistrates to confine lunatics in any house licensed within the county, should not be extended to any house duly licensed in any other county, willing to receive the patient, as it turns out that a pauper lunatic can be maintained at the lunatic asylum at Stafford, at a considerably less expense than in the house licensed near Shrewsbury, and the managers there are willing to receive them.

The Act under which houses are licensed, viz. 14 Geo. 3. c. 49. s. 23, first states:—The Justices in sessions of any county or place are authorized to grant the licences:—Then, that they shall nominate two Justices of the county to visit every house so licensed within the county where such house or place shall be licensed; and section 24 says, The account shall be kept with the clerk of the peace for the county.

It is submitted to consideration whether this does not require amendment, at least so far as respects Shropshire, the magistrates of the county, and the clerk of the peace for the county, having no jurisdiction within the town and liberties of Shrewsbury.

Joseph Loxdale.

Salop, 16th August 1825.

Clerk of the Peace for the county of Salop.

(A.)

Oswestry, House of Industry, July 26th, 1825.

NUMBER of Lunatics confined in the asylum of this house :

Males	- - - - -	One.
Females	- - - - -	Four.

Thomas Phillips, Steward.

(B.)

Cotton-House, 22d July 1825.

At present no female patient, and only four males.

Anne Johnson.

LUNATICS confined in the Shrewsbury House of Industry, on the 2d day of March 1826.

Male	- - - - -	4	} Total
Females	- - - - -	7	

We certify, that we have regularly attended the eleven idiots and lunatics confined in the Shrewsbury House of Industry up to this date, all of them are paupers of the united parishes of Shrewsbury; being destitute, they were all of them sent here to be maintained, and, having a malady upon them, proper modes of treatment have been from time to time adopted for their cure.

Witness our hands, this 2d day of March 1826,

<i>W. Clement,</i>	}	Medical Attendants of the said House.
<i>W. Griffith,</i>		
<i>W. J. Clement,</i>		

Owen Davies Owen, Secretary.

I.—Houses licensed for the reception of Lunatics—*continued.*

SOMERSET.

No.	Parishes.	Proprietors.	Number of Patients.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
1.	Brislington - -	Edward Long Fox, M.D. -	49	40	89
2.	Otterford - -	William Edward Gillett, surgeon and apothecary. }	15	9	24
3.	Wilton - - -	James Duck, M.D. - -	10	9	19
Total -			74	58	132

Given under my hand, this 9th day of July 1825,

Edw^d Coles,

Clerk of the Peace for the county of Somerset.

STAFFORD.

Where situated.	Names of Proprietors.	No. of Patients in each House.	
		Males.	Females.
Spring Vale, Stone - - -	Thomas Bakewell - - -	21	12
Bilston - - - - -	Samuel Proud - - - - -	4	3

W. Keen,

Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

SURREY.

Sir John Chapman, knight, Charles Summers and Thomas Phillips, surgeons (believed to be the proprietors), licensed to keep a house for the reception of lunatics, exceeding ten in number, at Thorpe, near Egham, called Great Foster House. Number of Patients, 1st July—Fifteen males, and six females.

George Clarke, licensed to keep a house for the reception of lunatics, not exceeding ten in number, at Stoke, next Guildford, called Lee Pale House. Number of Patients, 2d July instant—Three males and six females. Mr. Woodyer, surgeon, of Guildford, the proprietor.

William Antonio Rocher, licensed to keep a house for the reception of lunatics, not exceeding ten in number, at Mitcham, called the Recovery, supposed to be the proprietor. Number of Patients, on 2d July—None.

Chas. Jno. Lawson,

Clerk of the Peace for Surrey.

SUSSEX.

Where situated.	Names of Proprietors.	Number of Patients, 2d July.	Males.	Females.
In the parish of Ticehurst	Mr. Charles Newington, member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London	46	29	17

Record Room, County Hall,
Lewes, 5th July 1825.

I.—Houses licensed for the reception of Lunatics—*continued.*

WARWICKSHIRE.

Where situated.	Names of Proprietors.	Number of Patients confined.	
		Males.	Females.
Henley in Arden - - - -	Thomas James Philip Burman -	15	27
Ditto - - - -	Samuel Brown - - - -	5	5
Wootton Wawen near Ditto, (in the occupation of Elizabeth Gibbs, widow) - - - -	Edward Cooper, (executor of the late Benjamin Gibbs, deceased) }	-	4
	Totals - - - -	20	36

6th July 1825.

Wm. Oakes Hunt,

Clerk of the Peace.

N. B.—There is or was a house at Sutton Coldfield, in this county, licensed for the reception of lunatics at the quarter sessions of the peace held for the Royal Town Manor and lordship of Sutton Coldfield. The warden is the chief magistrate there.

Sutton Coldfield, 3d March 1826.

THERE are *seven male* and *four female* lunatics here; and Mr. William Terry is the proprietor thereof.

Thomas Holberke,

Deputy Steward.

WILTS.

Where situated.	Names of Proprietors.	Number of Patients.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Laverstock - - - -	William Finch, M.D., Henry Coates, surgeon, &c. James Lacy, jun. - - - -	65	38	103
Ditto - - - -	Caroline Finch, widow -	-	2	2
Fisherton Anger - - - -	Charles Finch - - - -	27	21	48
Box - - - -	Charles Cunningham Langworthy, M.D. - - - -	12	25	37
Fonthill Gifford - - - -	Joseph Frowd Spencer, surg ⁿ -	16	10	26
Market Lavington - - - -	Robert Willett - - - -	20	17	37
	Totals - - - -	140	113	253

Wilton, 8th July 1825.

John Swayne,

Clerk of the Peace.

WORCESTER.

No.	Where situate.	Proprietor of same,	No. of Male Patients.	No. of Female Patients.	Total.
1.	Borough of Droitwich -	William Henry Ricketts and Martin Ricketts -	59	53	112

July 5th, 1825.

George Hill,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the county of Worcester.

I.—Houses licensed for the reception of Lunatics—*continued.*

YORK.

Houses licensed.	Where situated.	Names of the Proprietors.	Patients now confined.	
			Males.	Females.
The Refuge	- Canon Row, in Sculcoates	C.R.Alderson, M.D.; Richard Casson, surgeon - - }	36	24
The Retreat	- Summergangs, in Drypool	C.R.Alderson, M.D.; Richard Casson, surgeon - - }	none.	none.
Moor Cottage	- Nunkeeling - - -	John Beal - - - -	10	6
George Ringrose's	- Cottingham - - -	Joseph Taylor - - -	-	4
			46	34

John Lockwood.

Beverley, }
9th August 1825.

ABERDEEN.

THE only house known to me for the reception of lunatics in the county of Aberdeen is the Lunatic Asylum of Aberdeen, which was opened in the year 1800. It does not belong to private individuals, but is a public institution, under the direction of the president and managers of the infirmary of Aberdeen, who are incorporated by a royal charter.

The number of patients at present confined in said Asylum is,—

Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
										104

Francis Sordan,
Clerk of the Peace.

28th July 1825.

DUMFRIES.

THERE is only one house for the reception of lunatics in the county of Dumfries, which is attached to the Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary, situated in the burgh of Dumfries. The governors of this institution are incorporated by royal charter. The average number of lunatics in it is twelve, and at present there are eight men and three women.

John Kerr,
Clerk of the Peace.

12th July 1825.

I.—Houses licensed for the reception of Lunatics—*continued.*

EDINBURGH.

No.	Where the Houses are situated.	Names of the Parish.	Names of Proprietors, i. e. the Occupiers, in whose Names Licences are granted.	Number of Male Patients.	Number of Female Patients.	Total Number of Patients.
1.	A house at Hawkfield - - -	South Leith - - -	John Chapman - - -	6	5	11
2.	- D° - Newbigging of Musselburgh	Inveresk - - -	Mrs. Emelia Veitch - - -	8	18	26
3.	- D° - Bridgend of Fisher-row - - -	- D° - - -	Mrs. Helen Bourhill - - -	12	8	20
4.	- D° - Grange Loan - - -	St. Cuthbert's - - -	James Irving - - -	2	4	6
5.	- D° - Saughtonhall - - -	- D° - - -	Messrs. Wood and Bryce - - -	13	5	18
6.	- D° - Salisbury-place, Newington	- D° - - -	Miss Johan Amos - - -	-	1	1
7.	- D° - Restalrig - - -	South Leith - - -	William Marshall - - -	1	4	5
8.	- D° - Musselburgh - - -	Inveresk - - -	Thomas Cathie - - -	-	2	2
9.	- D° - Musselburgh - - -	- D° - - -	Miss C. Dickson - - -	-	1	1
10.	- D° - Fisher-row - - -	- D° - - -	David Stoddart - - -	1	-	1
11.	- D° - Echobank - - -	St. Cuthbert's - - -	David Comb - - -	1	-	1
12.	- D° - Ferneylaw - - -	Collinton - - -	Mr. J. Petit - - -	1	-	1
13.	- D° - Fisher-row - - -	Inveresk - - -	Mrs. Margaret Ritchie - - -	-	1	1
14.	- D° - Fisher-row - - -	- D° - - -	Mrs. Catherine Thomson - - -	3	6	9
15.	- D° - Fisher-row - - -	- D° - - -	David Moffat - - -	3	4	7
16.	- D° - Inveresk - - -	- D° - - -	Thomas Hughes - - -	7	4	11
17.	- D° - Stonedykehead - - -	Libberton - - -	Miss Elizabeth Henderson - - -	2	6	8
18.	- D° - Coltbridge - - -	St. Cuthbert's - - -	Miss Helen Stewart - - -	-	2	2
19.	- D° - Musselburgh - - -	Inveresk - - -	Mrs. Ann Hunter - - -	-	1	1
20.	- D° - Mountmarle - - -	Lasswade - - -	William Charles Smith - - -	1	2	3
21.	- D° - Fisher-row - - -	Inveresk - - -	Daniel Monro - - -	7	3	10
22.	- D° - Fisher-row - - -	- D° - - -	Mrs. Whyte - - -	-	1	1
				68	78	146

FORFAR.

Dundee, 18th January 1826.

THERE are two lunatic asylums in the county, the one situated at Dundee and the other at Montrose, and both of them are incorporated by royal charters, and conducted under the management of trustees or directors, appointed as prescribed by their respective constitutions.

The number of patients in the Dundee Asylum, as on the 18th June last, was 81, of whom 43 were males, and 38 females.

There has no return of the number of patients in the Montrose Asylum been made to me, as it was not thought your requisition applied to asylums incorporated by royal grant; but if this return be still necessary, I shall endeavour to procure it.

Alexander Christie,

Deputy Clerk of the Peace for Forfarshire.

I.—Houses licensed for the reception of Lunatics—*continued.*

LANARK.

Number of licensed Houses.	Where situated.	Names of Proprietors.	Number of Patients.		Total Number.
			Males.	Females.	
One - - {	Garngadhill, parish of St. Mungo, Glasgow }	Dr. John Robertson and Mr. William Drury - }	8	8	16

That the above is the only licensed house of the above description in the county of Lanark is certified by,

William Vary,
Clerk of the Peace.

Besides the single licensed house above-mentioned, there is the public Lunatic Asylum of Glasgow, respecting which I have inquired touching the various particulars required by the Order, and the following is the result :—

Where situate.	Proprietors.	Number of Patients.		Total Number.
		Males.	Females.	
Parish of Barony, Glasgow.	Erected by Subscription, and under the management of Directors, chosen annually from among the Subscribers, and the public Bodies of Glasgow. The present Directors are the following, viz.— The Lord Provost of Glasgow, President, ex officio ;—Mr. Andrew Rankin and Mr. James Hunter, from Town Council ; the Dean of Guild and Mr. James Ewing, from Merchants House ; Convener, Mr. Tyre, and Baillie Knox, from Trades House ; Drs. James Corkindale and William Cumin, from Physicians and Surgeons ; Rev. Dr. Taylor and Mr. James Haldane, from General Session ; Rev. Dr. Rankin, Mr. John T. Alston, Mr. Robert Findlay, Mr. William Jamieson, jun., Mr. Andrew Mitchell, Mr. Archibald Lawson, Dr. William Meikleham, Mr. Archibald Wallace, from general body of Subscribers ; the Chief Magistrate of Paisley, Dr. James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine, and Dr. John Balmanno, Physician to the Asylum,—Directors ex officiis.	66	54	120

The above certified by,
William Vary.

Glasgow, 3d August 1825.

II.

LUNATICS IN ASYLUMS AND GAOLS.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of LUNATICS in the different LUNATIC ASYLUMS in *Great Britain*, distinguishing Males and Females.

												Males.	Females.
Bedford Lunatic Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	24
Cornwall - D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	13
Gloucester - D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	36
Lancaster - D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	132
Lincoln - D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	6
Norfolk - D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	59
Nottingham - D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	28
Stafford - D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	64
York (West Riding) D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	118
Pembroke - D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601	486

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of LUNATICS confined in each of the GAOLS in *Great Britain*, distinguishing Males and Females.

												Males.	Females.
ENGLAND:													
Aylesbury county gaol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cambridge castle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Launceston gaol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carlisle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Exeter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Exeter house of correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Chelmsford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
St. Alban's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Maidstone county gaol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Lancaster castle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

III.

NUMBER OF LUNATICS RETURNED TO COMMISSIONERS FOR
LICENSING MADHOUSES.

A STATEMENT of the Number of LUNATICS, distinguishing Males and Females, which have been returned to the Commissioners for licensing Madhouses, and entered into the Registers, from 1815 to 1824, both inclusive.

Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,461
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,443

LUNATICS.

RETURNS;

I.

Of all Houses licensed for the reception of LUNATICS, in Great Britain; where the same are situated; the names of the Proprietors, and the number of Patients confined in each, distinguishing Males and Females.

II.

Of all LUNATICS in the different LUNATIC ASYLUMS and GAOLS in Great Britain, specifying the Numbers contained in each, and distinguishing Males and Females.

III.

Of the Number of LUNATICS, distinguishing Males and Females, which have been returned to the Commissioners for licensing Houses under the Act of 14 Geo. 3. c. 49, and entered in the Registers, from 1815 to 1824 inclusive.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 March 1826.

(Ireland.)

LUNATICS AND IDIOTS.

— 1. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of LUNATICS and IDIOTS at present confined and maintained in the Public Institutions, supported wholly or in part by Grand Jury Presentments in Ireland.

COUNTY.	LUNATICS.	IDIOTS.	Under what ACTS maintained.
Antrim, C ^o Gaol - - -	1	2	Prison Acts.
— House of Correction -	2	1	D ^o
Carlow, C ^o Gaol - - -	3	-	D ^o
Cavan, C ^o Gaol - - -	7	1	D ^o
Cork, C ^o and City Lunatic Asylum	254	38	27 Geo. 3. c. 39. s. 8.
Clare, Lunatic Asylum - -	12	1	D ^o
Donegal - d ^o - - -	12	6	D ^o
Down, C ^o Gaol - - -	10	3	Prison Acts.
Fermanagh, C ^o Gaol - - -	1	-	D ^o
Kildare, C ^o Gaol - - -	1	-	D ^o
Kilkenny, C ^o Gaol - - -	2	-	D ^o
— City Gaol - - -	7	1	D ^o
— House of Correction -	8	-	D ^o
King's, C ^o Gaol - - -	4	-	D ^o
Leitrim, C ^o Gaol - - -	3	1	D ^o
Limerick, C ^o Gaol - - -	1	-	D ^o
— House of Industry -	59	8	46 Geo. 3. c. 95.
Londonderry, C ^o Infirmary -	13	12	45 Geo. 3. c. 3. s. 1.
Longford, C ^o Gaol - - -	-	2	
Mayo, Bridewell - - -	17	5	
Meath, C ^o Gaol - - -	1	-	Prison Acts.
Queen's, C ^o Gaol - - -	1	-	26 Geo. 3. c. 27. s. 4.
Roscommon, C ^o Gaol - - -	20	2	Prison Acts.
Sligo, C ^o Gaol - - -	5	4	D ^o
Tipperary, House of Industry -	26	13	46 Geo. 3. c. 95. s. 2.
Tyrone, C ^o Gaol - - -	-	10	Prison Acts.
Waterford, C ^o and City House of } Correction - - - - }	49	44	46 Geo. 3. c. 95. s. 2.
Wexford, House of Industry -	27	11	
	546	165	

— 2. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of LUNATICS and IDIOTS in every Public Asylum in Dublin, and in every Asylum in Ireland, erected under the Provisions of the Act 1st and 2d Geo. 4. c. 33.

CITY OF DUBLIN.

	LUNATICS.	IDIOTS.	
Richmond Lunatic Asylum - - -	252	-	55 Geo. 3. c. 107.
House of Industry Lunatic Asylum - - -	461	-	
	713		

Erected under the 1 and 2 Geo. 4. c. 33.

	Lunatics.	Idiots.
District Lunatic Asylum Armagh - - -	52	6

B. B. Woodward, }
James Palmer, } Insp^s General of Prisons.

LUNATICS AND IDIOTS.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Lunatics and Idiots at present confined and maintained in the Public Institutions, supported wholly or in part by Grand Jury Presentments in Ireland.

COUNTY.	LUNATICS.	IDIOTS.	INSTITUTIONS.
Armagh, Co. Gaol	1	2	Prison Asylum
House of Correction	3	1	D.
Carlow, Co. Gaol	3	1	D.
Gavin, Co. Gaol	7	1	D.
Co. C. and City Lunatic Asylum	254	38	27 Geo. 3. c. 39. s. 8.
Clare Lunatic Asylum	12	1	D.
Dougal - do	12	0	D.
Dowry, Co. Gaol	10	2	Prison Asylum
Downpatrick, Co. Gaol	1	1	D.
Kilmore, Co. Gaol	1	1	D.
Killybegs, Co. Gaol	2	1	D.
City Gaol	7	1	D.
House of Correction	8	1	D.
Kings, Co. Gaol	4	1	D.
Kesh, Co. Gaol	3	1	D.
Killybegs, Co. Gaol	1	1	D.
House of Industry	30	8	45 Geo. 3. c. 39.
Londonderry, Co. Industry	13	12	45 Geo. 3. c. 39. s. 1.
Loughfoyle, Co. Gaol	17	3	45 Geo. 3. c. 39. s. 1.
Mayo, Bridewell	1	1	Prison Asylum
Meath, Co. Gaol	1	1	45 Geo. 3. c. 39. s. 4.
Queen's, Co. Gaol	20	2	Prison Asylum
Roscommon, Co. Gaol	23	4	D.
Tipperary, House of Industry	23	13	45 Geo. 3. c. 39. s. 2.
Tyrone, Co. Gaol	10	10	Prison Asylum
Waterford, Co. Gaol	43	11	45 Geo. 3. c. 39. s. 2.
Westbury, House of Industry	27	11	45 Geo. 3. c. 39. s. 2.
Total	540	125	

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 April 1826.

(Ireland.)

LUNATICS AND IDIOTS.

ACCOUNTS

Of the Number of Lunatics and Idiots at present confined and maintained in Public Institutions and Asylums in the Counties of Ireland, and in the City of Dublin.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Lunatics and Idiots at present confined and maintained in the Public Institutions, supported wholly or in part by Grand Jury Presentments in Ireland.

CITY OF DUBLIN.	LUNATICS.	IDIOTS.	INSTITUTIONS.
Richmond Lunatic Asylum	7	2	45 Geo. 3. c. 107.
House of Industry Lunatic Asylum	101	1	
Total	108	3	

Printed under the 1 and 2 Geo. 4. c. 23.

Lunatics	108
Idiots	3
Total	111

E. B. Woodman, Esq., General of Hospitals.
James F. Jones, Esq., Secretary.

LUNATIC ASYLUM LICENSES.

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURNS to an Address of The Honourable House of Commons,
dated 22d February 1828;—for

AN ACCOUNT of all Sums of Money received and expended by the Treasurers and Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties in *England* and *Wales*; in pursuance of the 14 Geo. 3. c. 49; how the Money so expended has been appropriated; and also, An Account of the Balance (if any) remaining in their hands on 1st January last.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 3 April 1828.

VIZ.

1.—Bucks	Received	£. 20	-	-	} <i>Tho' Tindal,</i> Clerk of the Peace for Bucks.
	Expended	19	16	-	
	Balance	£. -	4	-	
2.—Devon	Received	£. 10	-	-	} <i>R. Eales,</i> Clerk of the Peace.
	Now in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace.				
3.—Dorset	Received	£. 296	8	6	} Not signed.
	Expended	115	17	10	
	Balance	£. 180	10	8	
4.—Durham	Received	£. 305	-	-	} <i>John Dunn,</i> Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Durham.
	Expended	4	4	-	
	Balance	£. 300	16	-	
5.—Essex	Received	£. 350	-	-	} <i>J. Parker,</i> Clerk of the Peace.
	Expended	325	-	-	
	Balance	£. 25	-	-	
6.—Gloucester	Received	£. 730	-	-	} <i>Edw^d Bloxsome,</i> Deputy Clerk of the Peace.
	Expended	538	16	9	
	Balance	£. 191	3	3	
7.—Hants	Received	£. 671	2	2	} <i>J. Woodham,</i> Deputy Clerk of the Peace.
	Expended	639	15	5	
	Balance	£. 31	6	9	

8.—Hereford - - -	Received	- - -	£. 120 - -	} <i>Tho' Bird,</i> Clerk of the Peace for the County of Hereford.
	Expended	- - -	66 - -	
	Balance	- -	£. 54 - -	

9.—Hertford - - -	Received	- - -	£. 10. annually	} <i>Cha' Story,</i> C. P.
	Expended	- - -	8 13 -	
	Applied to the Clerk of the Peace,	£. 1 7 -		

10.—Kent - - -	Received	- - -	£. 90 - -	} <i>W^m Scudamore,</i> Deputy Clerk of the Peace for Kent.
	Expended	- - -	75 12 -	
	Balance	- -	£. 14 8 -	

11.—Lancaster :									
Blackburn Hundred,									
	Received	-	-	-	-	£. 40	-	-	
	Expended	-	-	-	-	35	8	8	
	Balance	-	-			£. 4	11	4	
Salford Hundred,									
	Received	-	-	-	-	£. 105	-	-	
	Expended	-	-	-	-	121	13	-	
	Balance due to the Clerk	-				£. 16	13	-	
West Derby Hundred,									
	Received	-	-	-	-	£. 65	-	-	
	Expended	-	-	-	-	48	12	6	
	Balance	-	-			£. 16	7	6	
Balance in hand for Blackburn Hundred						£. 4	11	4	
for West Derby						16	7	6	
						20	18	10	
Balance due to the Clerk of the Peace from Salford						16	13	-	
Hundred									
Balance						£. 4	5	10	

Gorst & Birchall,
Deputy Clerks of the
Peace.

We understand the undermentioned Balances of the Accounts of our Predecessors the late Messrs. Edward & John Gorst, are now in the hands of their Executors ; viz.

May 1825 - -	Balance in hand on the death of the late Mr. J. Gorst,	
	for Blackburn Hundred	£. 59 - 4
	for Salford Hundred	110 11 9
	for West Derby d ^a	110 9 -
		£. 280 1 1

12.—Leicester - - -	Received	- - -	£. 180 - -	} <i>Thomas Frere,</i> Clerk of the Peace.
	Expended	- - -	61 5 6	
	Balance	- -	£. 118 14 6	

13.—Lincoln :								
Parts of Kesteven,								
	Received	-	-	-	£. 120	-	-	} <i>W. Forbes,</i> Clerk of the Peace.
	which remains in my hands.							
Parts of Lindsey,								
	Received	-	-	-	-	£. 15	-	} <i>J. Brackenbury,</i> Clerk of the Peace.
	yearly, for 1810-1820; which was returned.							

14.—London and Middlesex :		The Balance in hand, Jan. 1, 1828,— was		£. 854	9	11	} Thomas Turner, Treasurer of the Royal College of Physicians.
15.—Newcastle on Tyne	Received	-	-	-	£. 120	-	} John Clayton, Clerk of the Peace.
	Expended	-	-	-	3	3	
	Balance	-	-	-	£. 116	17	
16.—Norfolk	Received yearly, from 1819 to 1826,				£. 10	-	} Robert Copeman, Clerk of the Peace.
	Expended d°	-	-	-	10	-	
	Received in 1827	-	-	-	£. 10	-	
	which remains on hand.						
17.—Norwich	Received	-	-	-	£. 25	-	} W. Simpson, Clerk of the Peace.
	Expended	-	-	-	10	10	
	Balance	-	-	-	£. 14	10	
18.—Oxford	1817.—October 25. To Cash of Sir William						} Robert Morrell, Clerk of the Peace.
	Elias Taunton, by Mr. Coker, on account of						
	the Lunatic Asylum		-	-	£. 89	10	
	for which I am answerable.						
19.—Salop	1792-1824. Received	-	-	-	£. 240	-	} Lordale, Clerk of the Peace for the County.
	Expended	-	-	-	208	3	
	Balance	-	-	-	£. 31	17	
Shrewsbury	1792-1827. Received	-	-	-	£. 505	-	} Tho' Lordale.
	Expended	-	-	-	372	7	
	Balance	-	-	-	£. 132	13	
20.—Somerset	1810-1828. Received	-	-	-	£. 630	-	} Edw ^d Coles, Clerk of the Peace.
	Expended	-	-	-	389	7	
	Balance	-	-	-	£. 240	13	
21.—Stafford	Received	-	-	-	£. 676	2	} W ^m Keen, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.
	Expended	-	-	-	245	3	
	Balance	-	-	-	£. 430	18	
	Lichfield,—1825. Receipts	-	-	-	£. 130	-	} Stephen Simpson, Town Clerk, deceased.
	Payments	-	-	-	92	1	
	Balance	-	-	-	£. 37	18	
	1826-1827. Receipts	-	-	-	£. 30	-	} Charles Simpson, Town Clerk.
	Payments	-	-	-	12	6	
	Balance	-	-	-	£. 17	13	
22.—Suffolk	Woodbridge Division :						} Cha ^s Moore, Treasurer.
	Payment		-	-	£. 58	6	
23.—Surrey	Expenditure from the passing of the Act,						} Charles John Lawson, Clerk of the Peace.
	to 1 January 1828		-	-	£. 1,758	16	
	Received		-	-	1,670	-	
	Due to the Clerk of the Peace		-	-	£. 88	16	

4 ABSTRACT OF RETURNS RELATING TO LUNATIC ASYLUM LICENSES.

24.—Sussex	- - -	The Receipts and Expenditure from Michaelmas 1806 to Midsummer 1827 are balanced periodically, leaving Balance on hand, £. 190 12 -	W. Balcombe Langridge, Clerk of the Peace. 27 Feb. 1828.
25.—D ^o Western Division; 1816-1817.		Paid - - - - - £. 27 18 - Received - - - - - 12 12 - Due - - - - - £. 15 6 -	Not signed.
26.—Warwick	- - -	Receipts, 1774-1827 - - - £. 1,330 - - Payments - - - - - 1,290 - - Balance - - - - - £. 40 - -	W ^m Oakes Hunt, Clerk of the Peace.
27.—Wilts	- - -	Receipts, 1815-1827 - - - £. 180 - - Payments - - - - - 52 10 - Balance - - - - - £. 127 10 -	W. W. Salmon, Clerk of the Peace, Devizes.
28.—D ^o	- - -	Receipts, 1824-1827 - - - £. 1,385 7 - Payments - - - - - 271 10 - Balance - - - - - £. 1,113 17 -	J ⁿ Swayne, Clerk of the Peace, Wilts.
29.—York, E. R.	- - -	Receipts, 1814-1826 - - - £. 325 - - Payments - - - - - 33 3 - Balance - - - - - £. 291 17 -	Hen. J ⁿ Shepherd, One of the Executors of the late Mr. J. Lockwood, deceased.
D ^o	- - -	Receipts, 1827 - - - - - £. 55 - - Payments - - - - - 7 - - Balance - - - - - £. 48 - -	Hen. J ⁿ Shepherd, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.
30.—York City	- - -	1812-1827,—Receipts and Payments balanced,—and there remained on hand - - - - - £. 19 2 10	Robert Davies, Clerk of the Peace for the City and County of York.

No Returns for the Counties of Berks and Montgomery.

Whitehall,
3d April 1828.

ЧВЗТХЧОЛ

3-4-15 1858.

LUNATIC ASYLUM
LICENSES.

ABSTRACT

OF

ACCOUNTS of Sums received and expended
by the Treasurers and Clerks of the Peace in
England and Wales.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

3 April 1828.

LUNATIC ASYLUM LICENSES.

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURNS to an Address of The Honourable House of Commons,
dated 22d February 1828;—for,

AN ACCOUNT of all Sums of Money received and expended by the Treasurers
and Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties in *England* and *Wales*; in
pursuance of the 14 Geo. 3. c. 49; how the Money so expended has been
appropriated; and also, An Account of the Balance (if any) remaining in
their hands on 1st January last.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 3 April 1828;
And to be Re-printed, 5 February 1830.

VIZ.

1.—Bucks	Received	£. 20			} Tho' Tindal, Clerk of the Peace for Bucks.
	Expended	19	16		
	Balance	£. —	4		
2.—Devon	Received	£. 10			} R. Eales, Clerk of the Peace.
	Now in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace.				
3.—Dorset	Received	£. 296	8	6	} Not signed.
	Expended	115	17	10	
	Balance	£. 180	10	8	
4.—Durham	Received	£. 305			} John Dunn, Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Durham.
	Expended	4	4		
	Balance	£. 300	16		
5.—Essex	Received	£. 350			} J. Parker, Clerk of the Peace.
	Expended	325			
	Balance	£. 25			
6.—Gloucester	Received	£. 730			} Edw ^d Bloxsome, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.
	Expended	538	16	9	
	Balance	£. 191	3	3	

7.—Hants	-	-	Received	-	-	-	£.671	2	2	} J. Woodham, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.
			Expended	-	-	-	639	15	5	
			Balance	-	-	-	£.31	6	9	
8.—Hereford	-	-	Received	-	-	-	£.120	-	-	} Tho' Bird, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Hereford.
			Expended	-	-	-	66	-	-	
			Balance	-	-	-	£.54	-	-	
9.—Hertford	-	-	Received	-	-	-	£.10.	annually	-	} Cha' Story, C. P.
			Expended	-	-	-	8	13	-	
			Applied to the Clerk of the Peace	-	-	-	£.1	7	-	
10.—Kent	-	-	Received	-	-	-	£.90	-	-	} W ^m Scudamore, Deputy Clerk of the Peace for Kent.
			Expended	-	-	-	75	12	-	
			Balance	-	-	-	£.14	8	-	
11.—Lancaster:										
Blackburn Hundred										
			Received	-	-	-	£.40	-	-	} Gorst & Birchall, Deputy Clerks of the Peace.
			Expended	-	-	-	35	8	8	
			Balance	-	-	-	£.4	11	4	
Salford Hundred,										
			Received	-	-	-	£.105	-	-	}
			Expended	-	-	-	121	13	-	
			Balance due to the Clerk,	-	-	-	£.16	13	-	
West Derby Hundred,										
			Received	-	-	-	£.65	-	-	}
			Expended	-	-	-	48	12	6	
			Balance	-	-	-	£.16	7	6	
Balance in hand for Blackburn Hundred							£. 4	11	4	}
for West Derby							16	7	6	
							20	18	10	
Balance due to the Clerk of the Peace							16	13	-	
from Salford Hundred							-	-	-	}
Balance							£.4	5	10	

We understand the undermentioned Balances of the Accounts of our Predecessors the late Messrs. Edward & John Gorst, are now in the hands of their Executors; viz.

May 1825	-	-	Balance in hand on the death of the late Mr. J. Gorst,						
			for Blackburn Hundred	-	-	-	£. 59	-	4
			for Salford Hundred	-	-	-	110	11	9
			for West Derby d ^o	-	-	-	110	9	-
							£.280	1	1

12.—Leicester	-	-	Received	-	-	-	£.180	-	-	} Thomas Frere, Clerk of the Peace.
			Expended	-	-	-	61	5	6	
			Balance	-	-	-	£.118	14	6	

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of the Peace for
the County.

No R

Whitehall,

3d April 1828.

LUNATIC ASYLUM
LICENSES.

ABSTRACT

OF

ACCOUNTS of Sums received and expended
by the Treasurers and Clerks of the Peace in
England and Wales.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 April 1828;
And to be Re-printed, 5 February 1830.*

AN ACCOUNT of all MONIES received for LICENSES by the Clerk of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, and of all Monies received from and paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the said Clerk, from the 15th August 1828 to the 1st August 1829; specifying the several Heads of Expenditure, as required by the Acts 9 Geo. IV. c. 41, and 10 Geo. IV. c. 18, s. 9.

LUNATICS.

AN ACCOUNT of all MONIES received for LICENSES by the Clerk of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, and of all Monies received from and paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the said Clerk, from the 15th August 1828 to the 1st August 1829; specifying the several Heads of Expenditure, as required by the Acts 9 Geo. IV. c. 41, and 10 Geo. IV. c. 18, s. 9.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 February 1830.*

Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, and of all Monies received from and paid to the 1st August 1829; specifying the several Heads of Expenditure, as and 10 Geo. IV. c. 18, s. 9.

C ^r	DISBURSEMENTS.					£. s. d.		
1828-9.	By Stamp Duty for 60 Licenses	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
	By Advertisements of Commissioners Meetings	-	-	-	-	62	19	8
	By Printing, Stationery, Maps, Pamphlet, Cases, &c. not supplied from His Majesty's Stationery Office, and required on the Establishment of the Office	-	-	-	-	68	2	-
	By Fees to Medical Commissioners	-	-	-	-	*1,154	-	-
	By Short Hand Writer, for Notes and Transcripts	-	-	-	-	*59	1	-
	For Carriages for Commissioner's Visits	-	-	-	-	135	18	8
	By Fees to Medical Witnesses	-	-	-	-	15	15	-
	By Retainers, &c. to Counsel	-	-	-	£. 11	-	-	-
	By Fees to ditto on Cases submitted	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
	By ditto on amended Bill, now Act 10th Geo. IV. c. 18	-	-	-	-	11	2	-
	By Deductions at Treasury on order for £. 418. 3. 1.—							
	Stamp	-	-	-	-	£.—	10	-
	Teller's Fee	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
	Pells	-	-	-	-	-	9	3
	Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
	By One Year's Rent of Office and Attendance, to 1st August 1829	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
	By Postage, Carriage of Parcels, Coach Hire, and Sundries, by Clerk, to 1st August 1829	-	-	-	-	46	16	5
	By Stamp Duty and Fees paid by Clerk to Solicitors of Treasury, and at Home Office on Appointment and Bond	-	-	-	-	32	7	6
	By One Year's Salary, Clerk and Treasurer, as recommended by the Commissioners, and approved of by His Majesty's Secretary of State	-	-	-	-	*400	-	-
	By Gratuity, ditto on account of Extra Labour attending the first establishment of the Office, recommended and approved as above	-	-	-	-	*100	-	-
	By Deductions at Treasury on order for £. 500:—							
	Stamp	-	-	-	-	£.—	12	6
	Teller's Fee	-	-	-	-	-	3	15
	Pell's	-	-	-	-	-	20	17
	Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
						£.	2,246	17 1

* N.B.—This Account includes only three series of Visitation by Medical Commissioners. The Printing, Stationery and Books, with the exception noticed, are supplied from His Majesty's Stationery Office. The Account of Postages and Parcels includes the Returns made to this Office from the Clerks of Visitors in the Country. The Clerk has received Two Fees for searching the Register, in answer to inquiries permitted by Commissioners, amounting in the whole to 14s. The entire payment of the Sums against which the * is placed was not made until after the 1st of August, but the Expense having been incurred previously, it is required to be brought into this Account.

Robert Browne,
Treasurer and Clerk.

ACCOUNT

MONIES received and paid by the Clerk of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, from 15th August 1828 to 1st August 1829.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 February 1830.*

LUNATICS.

ACCOUNT
OF
MONIES received and paid by the Clerk of
Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, from
15th August 1828 to 1st August 1829.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 February 1830.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

A RETURN from the Office of the Secretary of Lunatics to the Lord Chancellor, of LUNATIC PETITIONS which have been heard and decided by the Lord Chancellors for the time being, in each Year during the last Six Years ; distinguishing how many of such Petitions have been heard and decided in each Term of each Year.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 8 June 1830.

From the 1st day of May 1824 to the 30th day of April 1825, inclusive.							PETITIONS disposed of by The Lord Chancellor Eldon.	
—	Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Easter	Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
—	Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Trinity	Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
—	Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Michaelmas	Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
—	Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Hilary	Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
—	Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Easter	Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
								291

From the 1st day of May 1825 to the 30th day of April 1826, inclusive.							PETITIONS disposed of by The Lord Chancellor Eldon.	
Easter	Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
—	Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Trinity	Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
—	Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	163
Michaelmas	Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
—	Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Hilary	Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
—	Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Easter	Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
								344

From the 1st day of May 1826
to the 30th day of April 1827,
inclusive.

PETITIONS
disposed of by
The Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Easter Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
— Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Trinity Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
— Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185
Michaelmas Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
— Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Hilary Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
— Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
									428

From the 1st day of May 1827
to the 30th day of April 1828,
inclusive.

PETITIONS
disposed of by
The Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst.

Easter Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
— Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Trinity Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
— Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121
Michaelmas Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
— Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Hilary Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
— Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
Easter Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
									40 ₃

From the 1st day of May 1828
to the 30th day of April 1829,
inclusive.

PETITIONS
disposed of by
The Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst.

Easter Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
— Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Trinity Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
— Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186
Michaelmas Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
— Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Hilary Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
— Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
									463

From the 1st day of May 1829 to the 30th day of April 1830, inclusive.									
PETITIONS disposed of by The Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst.									
Easter Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
— Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Trinity Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
— Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
Michaelmas Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
— Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Hilary Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
— Vacation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
									483

It does not appear from the books in the office of the Secretary of Lunatics what number of Petitions have been contested. Certain days between each Term are appointed for the hearing of Lunatic Petitions, but parties are in the constant habit of bringing Lunatic Petitions before the Lord Chancellor at all times, as well during Term as Vacation, and which the Lord Chancellor hears and determines according as the interest of the lunatic or his property requires his Lordship's attention.

Orders on Petitions of Course are not included in this Return.

L. A. Lowdham,
Secretary of Lunatics to the Lord Chancellor.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

RETURN of LUNATIC PETITIONS which have been heard and decided by the Lord Chancellors for the time being, in each Year during the last Six Years.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 June 1830.*

It does not appear from the books in the office of the Secretary of Lunatics what number of Petitions have been contested. Certain days between each Term are appointed for the hearing of Lunatic Petitions, but parties are in the constant habit of bringing Lunatic Petitions before the Lord Chancellor at all times, as well during Term as Vacation, and which the Lord Chancellor hears and determines according as the interest of the lunatic or his property requires his Lordship's attention.

Orders on Petitions of Course are not included in this Return.

From the 1st day of May 1829 to the 30th day of April 1830, inclusive.		PETITIONS disposed of by The Lord Chancellor & Undersecretary.	
Easter Term	-	-	53
— Vacation	-	-	23
Trinity Term	-	-	35
— Vacation	-	-	104
Michaelmas Term	-	-	29
— Vacation	-	-	47
Hilary Term	-	-	22
— Vacation	-	-	110
			<u>483</u>

LUNACY COMMISSION.

R E P O R T.

COPY OF THE REPORT

FROM

THE METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY, made to the
Right Honourable *Robert Peel*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for the Home Department; dated 1st July 1829.

Whitehall,
12 June 1830.

S. M. PHILLIPPS.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

15 June 1830.

LUNACY COMMISSION.

REPORT

COPY OF THE REPORT

FROM

The Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, made to the

Right Honourable Robert Peel, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State

for the Home Department; dated 1st July 1839.

REPORT	p. 3.
APPENDIX	p. 8.

Whitehall,
12 June 1839.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

12 June 1839.

PRINTED BY CHANCERY

R E P O R T.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ROBERT PEEL, HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

THE important nature of the duties which under the provisions of the Act of last Session have been imposed upon us as Commissioners for the Licensing and Inspecting Lunatic Asylums in London and its Vicinity, induces us to report to you the General State of the Houses under our inspection, and briefly to communicate an outline of our proceedings.

We cannot indeed but review our labours with some degree of pleasure, when, having completed three regular visitations, and having made several casual visits, we are enabled to state that our inspections have been, with few exceptions, very satisfactory.

The establishments licensed by us have been 38, and the patients who were confined in them, on the first of August 1828, amounted to 2,047; and on the first of May last, to 2,048.—(*Vide* Appendix, Note A.)

In so large a number of houses it is impossible but that a great difference in their salubrity, and in their general convenience, arising from local circumstances as well as from their management, must exist. But we have usually found a most ready attention on the part of the proprietors to such suggestions as we have thought it right to make; and, in many instances, the improvements which have been effected spontaneously by the proprietors and managers of these Asylums, have evinced an anxious desire on their part to place them on a better system, and have justly merited our approbation.

But although the Asylums with regard to the comfort of the patients are generally as good as we could expect, we regret to say, that in those establishments which are more especially destined for the reception of poor and of parish patients, very little attention is given to any curative process.

The number of patients either cured or materially relieved is so small compared with the total number of those under confinement, as to strengthen our own observations of the imperfection of the present system, so far as it is connected with restoration to reason of those who may be justly considered capable of recovery. It must not, however, be supposed, that the managers are as negligent on this point as the returns would imply; the permanence of the disease may be accounted for by the tardiness of the parishes and of the relations of poor persons in sending them to these establishments, where they can in no way contribute to their own support, and where they are necessarily maintained at a greater cost than they would be either in a parish workhouse or in their own houses; the malady is thus allowed to become inveterate before it is subjected to regular treatment.

It is also but just to observe, that no inconsiderable number of the patients in these private Asylums have been received into them when discharged as incurable from public institutions for the cure of madness.—(*Vide* Appendix, Note B.)

In establishments for a more wealthy class of patients their cure is more attended to. The results are, nevertheless, less satisfactory than might be hoped. For as considerations of economy may be supposed to cause delay in the other class, so in this, the indisposition to cast the imputation of insanity on a near relation, and the natural feelings of reluctance at being separated from the objects of their affection, are not unfrequently the cause of recourse to these establishments being deferred until the disease of the unfortunate patient has become so formidable and permanent in its nature as to be with difficulty, if at all, subdued.

The want of occupation for the superior description of patients, and more especially for the male sex, is a defect not very easily remedied; and although the poorer classes are in many instances usefully employed in domestic services, it is not practicable to extend that mode of occupation to any great proportion of the patients, nor indeed is there always a willingness on their part to work. Some of those who are in a state of mind capable of exertion, are represented to us as frequently considering employment a hardship unjustly imposed upon them: coercion for the purpose of effecting this object would, for the most obvious reasons, lead to the greatest abuses; we have not thought it expedient therefore to urge it so strongly as we should otherwise have felt inclined to have done, although we have taken every occasion to express our approbation when we have seen the patients employed apparently to their own satisfaction, and with cheerfulness and good will. The separation of patients of the same class of life, but labouring under different degrees and descriptions of insanity, has not escaped our attention; great difficulties occur in carrying this into very complete effect. In the large establishments, classification to a certain extent is attended to; but it is not universally conceded by those who have the management of these Asylums, that the entire separation of the patients who are dejected from those who are excited, is beneficial to either class. Classification however, in our opinion, is an object never to be lost sight of, and more particularly in that rank of life where previous education and habit make the distinction of manners, of appearance, and of conduct, more perceptible to the patients; the strictest attention should be paid to keep those individuals who, from the peculiar tendency of their malady, are necessarily objects of disgust, apart from those who, labouring under aberration of intellect, are nevertheless fully capable of feeling most sensibly the misery of living with such associates.

In the large establishments the strictest attention is paid to the entire separation of the two sexes; in some of the smaller, the nature of the premises and of the building prevent so complete a distinction of the apartments and of the airing grounds as we could desire, thus leaving to the vigilance of the attendants that which we should much prefer to rest, in addition to their constant attention, on the construction and allotment of the Asylum. We are well aware that there are reasons for the union of establishments for male and female patients, but the preponderance of good appears to us so decisively in favour of the separation, that we have taken every opportunity of urging it, and we have received assurances from several of the proprietors that they would do every thing in their power to effectuate this desirable object. To attempt it precipitately, would occasion such serious sacrifices of property, and so much inconvenience, that we have not thought it just to urge an immediate attention to it, more especially as we have not the slightest reason to suspect any abuse under the present system.

From our Visitation Reports it will appear that we have made the prescribed inquiries respecting the Religious Consolation afforded to patients. Some attempt is made in most of the establishments to attend to this point. The opinion of its utility to the patients are, nevertheless, various. It is obvious that to a large class of them it cannot be useful, and to those who are insane on religious points, it is stated to us to be not unfrequently prejudicial; indeed we are of opinion that even with regard to those patients who are capable of behaving with decency during the celebration of divine service, very few, if any, derive real benefit from it. We are nevertheless most anxious that whenever they can attend with decorum, religious service should be regularly performed; and we feel this the more desirable, as we cannot but contemplate the probability of such a practice being most advantageous

advantageous in its effects on the keepers, and on other persons concerned in the care of the patients.

We have had occasion to exercise the powers confided to us, of releasing patients whose state of mind appeared to justify our interference, and to have caused, either by our own authority or by communication with the friends of the patients, the release from confinement of nine individuals; of these, unfortunately, it has been necessary to replace three in confinement, but we cannot regret that even in these cases of failure the experiment was tried. When we caused their release, we were aware of the possibility of the recurrence of their malady, but we felt ourselves called upon in the discharge of our duty, not to permit persons to continue in confinement whose sanity at that moment we did not doubt, and who were also stated to us to have shown no symptoms of aberration of intellect for a length of time antecedent to their release. This power ought always to be exercised after the greatest consideration, and with due caution; it is one, however, of so much value, as well in preventing the improper confinement of persons, as in remedying the negligence of friends, who, though reluctant to consign their relations to these Asylums, are not unfrequently equally reluctant to remove them, that the Commissioners would be violating a most important part of their duty, if they hesitated to incur the responsibility arising out of its exercise.

It is right to observe, that in many of the above cases, as well as in others, in which upon examination the condition of mind of the individuals did not appear such as to justify our interference, the possible sanity of their patients has been suggested by the proprietors and managers of the Asylums; and in no instance have we found any indisposition on their part to state all the circumstances which might enable us to form just conclusions on the soundness of the minds of the persons whose cases were under our consideration. Indeed, with regard to pauper patients, we think much more exertion is required to induce parishes to send their lunatic poor to these Asylums, than to prevent their confining them there improperly, or retaining them there beyond the period of their recovery.

This observation, nevertheless, must not be extended to distant parishes, where the expense of removal operates disadvantageously, not merely on account of a reluctance to send the poor to these Asylums as soon as desirable, but also by their disinclination to incur additional charges by the removal of the persons whose recovery may not prove permanent.

We have found it necessary to obtain your sanction to the revocation of one license, and the discontinuance of another. In neither of these cases did we proceed to this extremity without giving serious and repeated warnings to the parties interested.

We strongly intimated the necessity of correcting great irregularities in the management, and of improving the accommodation of the patients.

Had our suggestions been attended to, and the improprieties of which we had reason to complain been amended, we should not have called for your sanction to so severe a measure.

The continued perseverance in arrangements which called for our decided reprobation, and a very insufficient attempt at any alteration of the buildings, left us no alternative but to exercise a power which, although affecting severely the property of individuals, is nevertheless indispensable for controlling persons who consider profit their only object in keeping these Asylums, and who will not be deterred from negligence or malpractices, unless their pecuniary interests force them to regard the comfort of those unfortunate beings who are confided to their care.

The exercise of this power which is vested in us, under the control of the Secretary of State, appeared to us important, not merely in correcting cases of flagrant abuse, but also in preventing less objectionable irregularities, and in impressing on the minds of proprietors and managers of Lunatic Asylums, that we

were resolved, if more lenient measures and strong admonition did not produce due attention to the care and comfort of their patients, that their power of deriving profit from their negligence or their misconduct should no longer exist. Indeed we have good grounds for believing that these instances of severity have excited sufficient attention to justify our opinion of their importance, in creating in all those connected with or interested in these establishments the greatest desire to conduct them in the best manner, and to follow, as far as they are able, the suggestions which, in the discharge of our duty, we have felt ourselves called upon to make. In saying this, we do not wish to impute to coercion that care and attention which we doubt not, in very many instances, proceed from much better motives. Still, however, where so much depends on the constant and unwearied exertion of the superintendents, and so much misery may be inflicted by casual neglect or habitual inattention to what may be esteemed minor or trivial points of management, every stimulus should be added that inspection, remonstrance, and positive though temperate authority, can produce.

In this, the first year of the provisions of the recent statute coming into action, every fair allowance should be made for irregularities and imperfections; and from the general disposition which we have found to make improvements, and to mend those parts of the management to which we have objected, we cannot but hope, that few instances will hereafter occur in which it may be necessary to exercise this just severity, although a more rigorous attention to various minute points, and an improvement in the manner of conducting some of the establishments, ought to be most strictly enforced in future.

We cannot conclude our observations, without adverting to the practice of placing Criminal Lunatics in Private Asylums: at our suggestion you have caused some of them to be removed to other places of confinement, and in one of these instances we were obliged to call for your interference, by the necessity which existed of using more constant coercion than should ever be generally adopted with respect to patients so slightly affected by aberration of intellect, as was the case with this individual.

We are aware that a certain part of Bethlem is appropriated to the reception of Criminal Lunatics, but its extent is so inadequate to the confinement of all those who are guilty of serious offences, but who are acquitted on the ground of insanity, that we cannot forbear from remarking, how very desirable it is, on every account, that some establishment should be set apart for the confinement of this class of insane persons. It is, indeed, a subject well worthy of serious consideration, whether the moral effect on insane persons, either in or out of confinement, would not be considerable, if those who had committed offences were confined in a prison expressly adapted for their reception. Many are the individuals, who labouring under mental malady, are nevertheless fully capable of judging how far their being guilty of crime is likely to conduce to their future discomfort, and of appreciating the difference of an establishment set apart for the confinement of Criminal Lunatics alone, and of those Asylums which receive within their walls those only whose insanity has never led them to acts punishable by the law.

We are aware of the difficulties and expense attending the formation of Public Establishments of this nature, but we esteem it an object of so much importance as to justify our calling your serious attention to it; nor should we have felt that we discharged our duty to the Public, without stating our opinion of the necessity of effecting some alteration in the present system of confining Criminal Lunatics.

We have thus brought to a close the observations which our limited experience of the establishments placed under our inspection and control have enabled us to suggest.

We trust, that the experiment which the Legislature is making by establishing a new system of Inspection of Lunatic Asylums, not merely in the Metropolitan District, but throughout England, is likely to be attended with success.

There

There are few subjects on which legislation is more necessary, and none attended with greater difficulty ; so as at once to ensure the comfort of the patients, and not unnecessarily to annoy the feelings of relatives by useless publicity.

Whether the present provisions of the law have held a just medium between these two points, is a matter worthy of further and of serious consideration.

We only hope, that the exertions which we have made, and which we shall continue to make so long as we have these duties confided to us, will have the tendency of mitigating the severity of one of the greatest ills to which humanity is subject ; and trust that this great object may be obtained without improper interference with family feelings, and without allowing our commiseration of the unhappy objects under our protection unfairly to warp our judgments, or cause us intemperately to disregard any one of the complicated interests which may be affected by our decisions.

London,
1 July 1829.

- G. C. H. SOMERSET.
- G. H. ROSE.
- FRANCIS BARING.
- G. F. HAMPSON.
- H. H. SOUTHEY.
- J. BRIGHT.
- J. R. HUME.
- G. BYNG.
- CHARLES ROSS.
- THOMAS TURNER.
- ASHLEY.
- C. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

S U M M A R Y :

In the House on 31 July 1828.	CURED.		INCURABLE.		DEATHS.		Total Dis- charge.	No. maining.										
	Papery.	Others.	Papery.	Others.	Papery.	Others.												
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.												
	471	705	469	409	44	62	35	24	30	42	34	38	49	35	22	14	419	1,628
Admitted between 1st of May 1829 and 31st July 1828																		
	213	188	175	107	30	17	51	26	11	15	24	16	40	22	9	2	263	420

It should be noticed that the above is not quite a correct comparative view of the patients cured, and of the whole number under confinement and not cured, as there are instances of patients having relapsed more than once.

APPENDIX.

NOTE (A.)

IT appears by the Registers, that on the 31st July 1828 the total number of insane persons in the licensed houses within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Commissioners was 2,047, viz. 940 males, and 1,107 females; that of these, 471 were male, and 705 female paupers; and 469 male, and 402 female other patients.

That between the 31st July 1828 and the 1st of May 1829 there have been admitted 683 patients, viz. 388 males and 295 females; of those, 213 were male paupers and 188 female paupers ; and 175 were male other patients, and 107 female other patients.

That on the 1st of May 1829 the Total number of Patients in the Licensed Houses was 2,048 :

480 male, and 700 female paupers.

469 male, and 399 female other patients.

NOTE (B.)

THE numbers discharged, of the patients who were in the houses on the 31st July 1828, and of those who have been admitted between the 31st July 1828 and 1st of May 1829, are shown by the following Summary.

S U M M A R Y :

In the Houses on 31 July 1828.				CURED.				INCURABLE.				DEATHS.				Total Dis- charge.	Re- maining.
Paupers.		Others.		Paupers.		Others.		Paupers.		Others.		Paupers.		Others.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
471	705	469	402	44	62	35	24	30	42	34	28	49	35	22	14	419	1,628
Admitted between 31st July 1828 and 1st of May 1829.																	
213	188	175	107	30	17	51	26	11	15	24	16	40	22	9	2	263	420

It should be noticed that the above is not quite a correct comparative view of the patients cured, and of the whole number under confinement and not cured, as there are instances of patients having relapsed more than once.

NOTE (C.)

THE following cases are given of patients discharged by the authority of the Commissioners, or upon their suggestion, and again re-admitted upon proper certificates of a relapse :

1.

Mr. F. W. S. a patient in Sleaford House was discharged upon the recommendation of the Commissioners on the 28th October 1828; was admitted into Althorpe House, upon a certificate of insanity, the 29th November 1828, and discharged, on the proprietor's own suggestion, January 3d, 1829, and stated to be relieved; he was re-admitted January 12th, 1829, and again discharged January 31st, 1829; relieved, and is now a patient under the care of Mr. Finch, in Church-street, Chelsea, admitted on the 11th of April last.

2.

Mr. W. P. J. a patient at the White House, discharged by recommendation of the Commissioners on 30th January 1829, and considered cured; but has since been re-admitted, March 18, 1829.

3.

Mrs. H. in the White House, ordered to be specially visited by the Commissioners, was discharged by their authority on the 10th March 1829, and was again received into the house the 12th of May 1829, on a certificate of a relapse.

LUNACY COMMISSIONERS

COPY of the REPORT from the METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY, made to the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORDS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st July 1829.

ORDERED by the HOUSE OF COMMONS, to be printed, 1829.

NOTE (C).

THE following cases are given of patients discharged by the authority of the Commissioners, or upon their suggestion, and again re-admitted upon proper certificates of a relapse:

1. Mr. F. W. S., a patient in St. George's Hospital, was discharged upon the recommendation of the Commissioners on the 28th October 1828; was admitted into Althorpe House, upon a certificate of insanity, the 29th November 1828, and discharged, on the proprietor's own suggestion, January 2d, 1829, and stated to be relieved; he was re-admitted January 12th, 1829, and again discharged January 31st, 1829; relieved, and is now a patient under the care of Mr. Finch, in Church-street, Chelsea, admitted on the 11th of April last.

2. Mr. W. P. J., a patient at the White House, discharged by recommendation of the Commissioners on 30th January 1829, and considered cured; but has since been re-admitted, March 18, 1829.

3. Mrs. H., in the White House, ordered to be specially visited by the Commissioners, was discharged by their authority on the 10th March 1829, and was again received into the house the 1st of May 1829, on a certificate of a relapse.

LUNACY COMMISSION.

COPY of the REPORT from the METROPOLITAN
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY, made to the
Right Honourable Robert Peel, His Majesty's
Principal Secretary of State for the Home
Department; dated 1st July 1829.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 June 1830.

LUNATICS.

AN ACCOUNT of all Monies received for LICENSES, by the Clerk of the METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY, and of all Monies received from and paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the said Clerk, from the 1st August 1829 to the 1st August 1830; specifying the several Heads of Expenditure, as required by the Act 9 GEO. IV. c. 41. s. 15. & 10 GEO. IV. c. 18. s. 9.

RECEIPTS:

		£.	s.	d.
1829-30.	To Fees and Stamp Duty on 44 Licenses - - - - -	974	12	6
	To Cash per Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, by application of Commissioners, as per Order dated 10th February 1830, received 11th April 1830 - - - - -	210	11	2
	To ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - dated 9th June 1830, received 30th June 1830 - - - - -	830	9	9
	To Balance due to the Treasurer - - - - -	20	14	10
	£.	2,036	8	3

DISBURSEMENTS:

		£.	s.	d.
1829-30.	By Stamps - - - - -	20	-	-
	By Advertisements of Commissioners' Meetings - - - - -	21	19	6
	By Stationery, &c. not supplied from His Majesty's Stationery Office - - - - -	24	15	2
	By Fees to Medical Commissioners - - - - -	1,050	-	-
	By Short-hand Writer for Notes on investigation of Cases and Transcripts - - - - -	152	-	-
	For Carriages for Commissioners' Visits - - - - -	131	5	-
	By Fees to Counsel for Opinions on various Cases, and on Retainers and Briefs, and Law Charges on the prosecution of Thomas Sharples - - - - -	98	16	10
	By Deductions at Treasury on Order for £. 210. 11. 2.:			
	Stamps, &c. - - - - -	£.-	9	-
	Tellers' Fee - - - - -	-	15	9
	Pells - - - - -	-	4	15
	Treasury - - - - -	-	2	12
		8	12	3
	By one year's Rent of Office and Attendance to 1st August 1830 - - - - -	50	-	-
	By Postage, Carriage of Parcels and Sundries by Clerk, to 1st August 1830 - - - - -	54	13	9
	By one year's Salary, Clerk and Treasurer - - - - -	400	-	-
	By Deductions at Treasury, on Order for £. 830. 9. 9.:			
	Stamps, &c. - - - - -	£.-	12	6
	Tellers' Fee - - - - -	-	3	2
	Pells - - - - -	-	17	18
	Treasury - - - - -	-	2	12
		24	5	9
	£.	2,036	8	3

N. B.—THIS ACCOUNT includes four series of Visitations by the Medical Commissioners. The Printing and Stationery, with the Exception noticed, are supplied from His Majesty's Stationery Office. The Account of Postage and Carriage includes the Returns made to this Office from the Clerks of Visitors in the Country. No Fees have been received by the Clerk for searching the Register, in answer to enquiries permitted by the Commissioners.

Office of Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy,
19 Margaret-street, Cavendish Square,
14th March 1831.

Robert Browne,
Treasurer & Clerk.

Office of Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy,
19 Margaret Street, Cavendish Square,
14th March 1881.

AN ACCOUNT

Of all MONIES Received and Expended by the Clerk of the METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY, from 1st August 1829 to the 1st August 1830.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
14 March 1831.

LUNATICS.

AN ACCOUNT

Of all MONIES Received and Expended by the
Clerk of the METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS
in LUNACY, from 1st August 1829 to the
1st August 1830.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 March 1831.*

Я ЕСТЬ ТЫ

AN ACCOUNT of all Monies received for Licenses, by the Clerk of the Metropolitan Commission in Lunacy, and of all Monies received from and paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the said Clerk, from the 1st August 1829 to the 1st August 1830; specifying the several Heads of Expenditure, as required by the Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 15. & 10 Geo. IV. c. 18. s. 9.

LUNATIC.

LUNATICS.

1.—RETURN of the Number of Public and Private Asylums or Houses licensed for the Reception of LUNATICS, in each County in *England* and *Wales*; stating the Number of Patients in each Establishment, and distinguishing the Males from the Females, with the Number of each Class discharged or deceased during the last Year; and specifying the Names of the Proprietors or Superintendents of the same, and whether they are Members or not of the Medical Profession.

RETURN of the Number of PUBLIC and PRIVATE ASYLUMS or HOUSES licensed for the Reception of LUNATICS, in each County in *England* and *Wales*; stating the Number of Patients in each Establishment, and distinguishing the Males from the Females, with the Number of each Class discharged or deceased during the last Year; and specifying the Names of the Proprietors or Superintendents of the same, and whether they are Members or not of the Medical Profession.

N.B.—IN the Counties which do not appear in this Return there are, according to Statements received from the Clerks of the Peace, no Public nor Private Asylums, nor Houses licensed for the Reception of Lunatics.

— Middlesex and part of Surrey are included in the Return of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy.

Whitehall,
22d March 1831.

S. M. PHILLIPPS.

RETURNS FROM

1.—Middlesex.	11.—Hertfordshire.	21.—Surrey.
2.—Cheshire.	12.—Kent.	22.—Sussex.
3.—Cornwall.	13.—Lancashire.	23.—Warwickshire.
4.—Devonshire.	14.—Leicestershire.	24.—Wiltshire.
5.—Dorsetshire.	15.—Lincolnshire.	25.—Worcestershire.
6.—Durham.	16.—Norfolk.	26.—Yorkshire, East Riding.
7.—Essex.	17.—Oxfordshire.	27.—Yorkshire, West Riding.
8.—Gloucestershire.	18.—Somersetshire.	28.—York, County of the City.
9.—Southampton.	19.—Staffordshire.	29.—York, Liberty of St. Peter.
10.—Herefordshire.	20.—Suffolk.	

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 March 1831.

Note.—The period of the Return corresponds with that made under the Act of Geo. IV. c. 44. in His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department. It is not required by the Act that the notice of removal of a Patient should give the state of mind at the time; and the information is the voluntary statement of the proprietors, and in the case of incurable Patients omitted as to Patients. The term "Other Patients" is that used in the Act in contradistinction to "Pauper" or "Barrack" Patients.

LUNATICS. - - - - -

1.—RETURN of the Number of Houses Licensed by the METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS and distinguishing the Males from the Females; with the Number of each Class discharged the Proprietors or Superintendents of the same; and whether they are Members or not

PROPRIETORS.	LICENSED HOUSES.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.			
			PAUPER.		OTHER.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ayres, William - - -	Gore House, Kensington -	Self - - -	-	-	12	9
Bradbury, Mary - - -	Hollywood House, Chelsea -	Self - - -	-	-	1	15
Burrow, George William -	Holly House, Hoxton -	Self - - -	48	36	18	14
Burrows, George Mann, M.D.	Retreat, Clapham -	William H. Pollard -	-	-	18	5
Birkett, Richard, stationer	Northumberland House, Stoke Newington -	Self - - -	-	-	12	9
Cann, Thomas - - -	Sleaford House, Battersea -	Self - - -	-	-	9	5
Diamond, William, bachelor	Weston House, St. Pancras -	Self - - -	-	-	16	1
Dobles, Walter, surgeon -	Surrey House, Battersea -	Self - - -	-	-	10	1
Douglass, Mary - - -	Ealing - - -	Self - - -	-	-	-	2
Finch, William Corbyn, and Mullins, John, surgeon -	King's Road, Chelsea -	John Mullins - - -	-	-	-	15
Finch, William Corbyn -	Kensington House, Kensington -	Self - - -	-	-	9	-
Fleming, Mary - - -	Fulham Road - - -	Self - - -	-	-	-	6
Holmes, Jane - - -	Winchmore Hill - - -	Self - - -	-	-	-	2
Haines, Paul - - -	Althorpe House, Battersea -	Self - - -	-	-	11	15
Jackson, John Thompson -	Turnham Green Terrace -	Self - - -	-	-	2	-
Kirkman, John, surgeon -	Audley House, Old Kent Road -	Self - - -	-	-	1	1
Knight, Thomas Maynard, surgeon - - -	Hope House, Hammersmith -	Robert Johnson - Martha Towgood -	-	-	12	10
Langdon, William - - -	Melina Place, St. John's Wood -	Self - - -	-	-	1	1
Moyes, William, surgeon -	Lower Tooting, Surrey -	Self - - -	-	-	2	-
Mence, Charles, as trustee for Mrs. Mence & Mrs. Pearse	Beaufort House, Fulham -	Self - - -	-	-	4	-
Monro, Edward Thomas, M.D.	Brook House, Clapton -	Misses Pettingall -	-	-	16	16
Mott, Charles—Taylor, George John—Armstrong, Peter	Peckham House, Peckham -	Peter Armstrong -	84	117	28	21
Pope, Jonas Hall, surgeon -	Hanwell - - -	Miss Hall - - -	-	-	-	6
Pell, James - - -	Gloster House, Camden Town -	Self - - -	-	-	-	26
Stilwell, James, and Stilwell, James, jun. - - -	Moorcroft House, Hillingdon -	Self - - -	-	-	11	6
Stilwell, William - - -	Castle Bar, Ealing - - -	Self - - -	-	-	-	4
Sutherland, Alexander, M.D. -	Blackland's House, Chelsea -	Ann Ward - - -	-	-	17	-
Ditto - ditto - - -	Fisher House, Islington -	Mary Collins - - -	-	-	-	25
Symmons, William Hitchman, surgeon - - -	Cowper House, Brompton -	Self - - -	-	-	8	1
Talfourd, Edward and Ann -	Normand House, Fulham -	Self - - -	-	-	-	16
Tuke, Edward Francis, M.D. -	Sidney House, Hackney Wick -	Self - - -	-	-	4	1
Warburton, Thomas - - -	White House, Bethnal Green -	Charles Beverley -	138	161	119	91
Ditto - ditto - - -	Bethnal House - ditto -	Matthew Davis -	156	199	34	35
Wastell, William - - -	Hoxton House - - -	J. Watts & Eliz. Watts -	170	270	54	52
Warburton, John, M.D. -	Whitmore House, Hoxton -	Robert Benfield -	-	-	30	25
Williams, William - - -	Pembroke House, Hackney -	N ^o 1. Self - - -	-	-	-	-
Ditto - ditto - - -	ditto - - - ditto -	2. David Appleton -	-	-	60	11
Ditto - ditto - - -	ditto - - - ditto -	3. Elizabeth Evans -	-	-	-	-

Note.—The period of this Return corresponds with that made under the Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 41. s. 26. to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department. It is not required by the Act that the notice of removal of a Patient should give the state of mind at the time; and this information is the voluntary statement of the proprietors, and, in the cases of Incurable Patients, omitted as to Paupers. The term "Other Patients," is that used in the Act, in contradistinction to "Pauper" or Parish "Patients."

LUNATICS.

in LUNACY for the Reception of LUNATICS; stating the Number of Patients in each Establishment, or deceased, between the 1st of May 1829 and 1st May 1830; and specifying the Names of the Medical Profession.

NUMBER CURED.				NUMBER RELIEVED.				NUMBER INCURABLE.		DEATHS.			
PAUPER.		OTHER.		PAUPER.		OTHER.		OTHER.		PAUPER.		OTHER.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1	1	2	-	5	6	5	1	-	-	6	3	1	2
-	-	1	1	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
9	5	2	-	5	-	2	6	-	1	11	4	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	3	13	5	4	9	15	10	2	-	18	12	11	12
6	6	1	1	12	9	1	3	-	-	10	17	3	-
7	22	5	5	12	8	13	4	-	-	28	15	5	2
-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1

Office of Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square,
March 21, 1831.

Robert Browne, Clerk.

2.—CHESHIRE.

CHESHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Opened for Reception of Patients, August 20, 1829.

Admitted - - Males, 56 - - Females, 32 - - Total - 88

Discharged, - Cured, 18 - - Improved, 4 - - Total - 22

Died - - - - - - - - - - - 12

Remaining in the Asylum - - - - - 54

88

Llewelyn Jones, M.D. Physician to the Asylum.

CHESHIRE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

RETURN of Patients admitted during the Year 1830:

Men, 29 - - - - - Women, 17 - - - - - Total - 46

Of the above Patients discharged in the Year 1831:

Men, Cured, 7 - - - Dead, 4 - - Total - 11 }
Women, ditto, 4 - - - ditto, 2 - - Total - 6 } 17

Of the above there remain in the Asylum:

Viz.:—Incurable, or probably so - - Men - - - 14
Women - - - 5
Convalescent, or probably curable, Men - - - 6
Women - - - 4

29

14 March 1831.

46

Llewelyn Jones, M. D.

3.—CORNWALL.

THE only Asylum for the reception of Lunatics in the County of Cornwall is the County Asylum at *Bodmin*, erected in pursuance of the Act of 48 Geo III. c. 96, for Pauper and Subscription Patients.

The Superintendent of that Establishment is *Lawrence Holker Potts, M.D.* and the following is an Account of the Number of Patients for the last Year.

CORNWALL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Number of Patients in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1830.		ADMITTED from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1830.		DISCHARGED from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1830.		DIED from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1830.		Remaining in the Asylum, December 31, 1830.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
47	40	17	12	18	18	3	2	43	32

Edward Coode,
Clerk of the Peace.

4.—DEVONSHIRE.

SIR,

Exeter, 1st March, 1831.

IN reply to your Letter of the 21st ultimo, I have the honour to inform you, that in this county there is one Licensed Asylum only, now containing two female patients, which are the same as have been confined therein during the last year. The name of the proprietor is Mr. James Rich, surgeon; and it is situate in the parish of Churchstaunton in this county.

No patient has been discharged therefrom, or has died therein, during the past year.

There is an Asylum in this county, not licensed, supported entirely by voluntary contributions, which I understand contains about fifty inmates. But as this establishment is not within the provisions of the late statute, I am unable to give you any accurate information connected with it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. M. Phillipps, Esq.
&c. &c.

R. Eales,
Clerk of the Peace for Devon.

5.—DORSETSHIRE.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS LICENSED.	Number of Patients, 1830.		Number of Patients Discharged, 1830.		Number of Patients Deceased, 1830.		NAMES of the PROPRIETORS or SUPERINTENDENTS.	Whether MEMBERS OR NOT of the MEDICAL PROFESSION.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1.—Halstock - -	12	11	1	1	2	-	-- Alice Mercer, widow, and Betsy Mercer, spin- ster.	-- Messrs. Thomas and William Shorland, medi- cal attendants, Members of the Medical Profession, regularly visit.
2.—Boardhayes, in the parish of Stock- land.	20	10	6	4	1	1	William Spicer	-- A Member of the Me- dical Profession, and in practice upwards of 23 years.
3.—Cranbourne -	4	-	-	-	1	-	William Symes	-- A Member of the Me- dical Profession.

N.B.—A County Lunatic Asylum is building.

T. Fooks,
Clerk of the Peace of the County of Dorset.

6.—DURHAM.

THERE are no Private and five Public Asylums or Houses licensed for the reception of Lunatics in the county of Durham; viz. one kept by Messrs. Frederick & Paul Glenton, the latter of whom, but not the former, is a Member of the Medical Profession; one kept by Mrs. Margaret Orton; one by Mr. Jacob Gowland; one by Mr. John Etridge Wilkinson; and one by Mr. Christopher Eales, none of whom are Members of the Medical Profession.

	Number of Patients in each Establishment.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Number of Males discharged.	Number of Females discharged.	Number of Males deceased.	Number of Females deceased.
Messrs. F. & P. Glenton's Asylum - - -	79	43	36	10	11	1	1
Mrs. M. Orton's Asylum	35	18	17	13	5	6	4
Mr. J. Gowland's Asylum	20	10	10	2	None.	None.	None.
Mr. J. E. Wilkinson's Asylum (a) - -	4	3	1	1	None.	None.	None.
Mr. C. Eales's Asylum (b)	12	6	6	2	1	1	None.

(a) Mr. Wilkinson's house was licensed at the last Quarter Sessions (3d January) and the Return comprises the intermediate period to this time.

(b) Mr. Eales's house was licensed at the last Midsummer Sessions (12th July) and the Return comprises the intermediate period to this time.

2d March 1831.

John Dunn,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Durham.

7.—ESSEX.

NO Public Asylum for the reception of Lunatics in this County. Private Houses licensed for the reception of Lunatics in this county as under; namely,

Two Houses, called Fair Mead House, and Leopard's Hill Lodge, at High Beach, near Woodford.

	No.	Males.	Females.
Patients in the houses during the year 1830	20	13	7
Patients discharged during the year 1830	10	7	3
Patients deceased during the year 1830	1	1	—

Matthew Allen, M.D. is resident Proprietor, Superintendent and Physician.

A House situate in Maldon Lane, in the Parish of Witham.

	No.	Males.	Females.
Patients in the house during the year 1830	16	8	8
Patients discharged during the year 1830	8	1	7
Patients deceased during the year 1830	3	3	—

Thomas Tomkin, Surgeon, Proprietor.

John Boltwood, Superintendent, not of the Medical Profession.

Chelmsford,
7th March 1831.

Parker,
Clerk of the Peace.

8.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Number of Houses Licensed.	Number of Patients.		Number discharged during the last Year.		Number deceased during the last Year.		Names of Proprietors or Superintendents.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Three	38	33	4	8	2	—	George Gwinnett Bompas, M. D.
	16	22	3	7	4	—	Nehemiah Duck, Sur- geon.
	19	11	9	4	1	1	-- Alexander Isles, not a Member of the Me- dical Profession.
	73	66	16	19	7	1	

Dursley,
4th March 1831.

Edw^d Bloxsome,
Dr Clerk of the Peace for Gloucestershire.

9.—SOUTHAMPTON.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients in each.		Number Discharged.		Number Deceased.		Names of Proprietors.	Names of Superintendents.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Grove Place	31	31	9	10	3	3	Henrietta Middleton	Eliza Ansley.
Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight	10	16	4	9	—	1	William Hearn	William Fry.*
Lainston House	11	10	4	3	—	—	John Twynam, M.D.	—

* The License is granted to Mr. Hearn, but the Asylum is part of the Poor-house, belonging to the Guardians of the Poor of the Island.

10.—HEREFORDSHIRE.

SITUATION.	Number of Patients in each.		Discharged or Died during last Year.		Name and Profession of Proprietor or Superintendent.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
One Public Asylum within the Liberties of the City of Hereford	21	11	9 2	5 2	Discharged - Died - } John Scudamore Lechmere Pateshall, Surgeon.
One at Peterchurch, in the County of Hereford	1	3	-	1	Discharged - Simon Exton, Doctor in Medicine.

Tho' Bird,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Hereford.

11.—HERTFORDSHIRE.

SIR,

Saint Alban's, 3d March 1831.

IN reply to yours of the 21st February, I beg to inform you, that there is not any Public Asylum for the reception of Lunatics within the County of Hertford, but that one house at Much Hadham, of which Mr. James Smith, Surgeon, is the Proprietor, is licensed for the reception of Insane Persons, not exceeding fifteen in number. In this establishment have been twelve patients in the year ending December 1830; and that in that period one has been discharged, and one died, both of whom were males.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient humble Servant,

S. M. Phillippo, Esq.
&c. &c.*J. S. Story, C. P.*

12.—KENT.

Number of Public and Private Lunatic Asylums.	Whether Public or Private Asylums.	Number of Patients in each Asylum at the last Visit.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	* - *
A house at West Malling -	Private	63	39	24	
A house in Windmill-terrace, Gravesend -	Private	1	none	1	
TOTALS - - -	- - -	64	39	25	

Number of Males discharged and removed to other Asylums.	Number of Females discharged and removed to other Asylums.	Number of Males deceased.	Number of Females deceased.	Names of Proprietors or Superintendents of the Asylums.	Whether they are Members or not of the Medical Profession.
7	13	2	1	Robert Rix -	not
none	none	none	none	Rebecca Law, spinster	not
7	13	2	1	-	-

8th March 1831.

Wm. Scudamore,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

13.—LANCASHIRE.

Names of Proprietors or Superintendents.	Whether Members of Medical Profession.	Whether Public or Private Asylums.	Number of Patients in each.			Number discharged in the last Year.			Number deceased in the last Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
William Davidson, Lancaster	Medical - -	Public - -	169	181	350	49	44	93	39	18	57
Wm Hesmondhalgh, Billington	Not medical -	Private - -	4	3	7	-	-	-	1	2	3
William Goodlad, Bury	Medical - -	- do. - -	3	2	5	3	1	4	1	-	1
John Edwards, Blakeley	Not medical -	- do. - -	14	6	20	4	2	6	2	-	2
David Hague, Newton	Not medical -	- do. - -	5	3	8	-	2	2	1	-	1
Messrs. John & William W. Squires, Walton-on-the-Hill	Medical - -	- do. - -	27	16	43	3	5	8	-	-	-
John Owen, Governor, Liverpool	Medical -	Public for the Town -	32	27	59	62	38	100	5	2	7
TOTAL - - -			254	238	492	121	92	213	49	22	71

Preston, 4th March 1831.

Gorst & Birchall, Deputy Clerks of the Peace.

14.—LEICESTERSHIRE.

Number of Asylums or Houses licensed.	Number of Patients.	Males.	Females.	Number of Males during the last Year.		Number of Females during the last Year.		Names of the Proprietors.	Members or not of the Medical Profession.
				Discharged.	Deceased.	Discharged.	Deceased.		
TWO ; (viz.)									
Dr. Hill, Leicester	2	2	—	3	1	1	1	John Hill, M. D.	Doctor of Me- dicine.
Joshua Burgess, } Great Wigston }	7	5	2	—	1	—	—	Joshua Burgess	Surgeon and Apothecary.
Total Number	9	7	2	3	2	1	1		

Thos Freer, Clerk of the Peace.

15.—LINCOLNSHIRE.

The PARTS of KESTEVEN, in the COUNTY of LINCOLN.

JOHN WILLIS of Greatford, in the said Parts, Doctor in Physic, hath been licensed to keep One House for the reception of Twelve Insane Persons at Greatford aforesaid; and during the year 1830 he had the care of four males and four females therein; and that one of them, a female, died during that time, aged ninety, who had for sixty-six years been a patient there.

This House is under the immediate superintendence of the said John Willis.

The said John Willis and Francis Willis, of Shillingthorpe in the said Parts, Doctors in Physic, have been licensed to keep One House for the reception of Thirty Insane Persons at Shillingthorpe aforesaid, and during the year 1830 they have had the care of fourteen males (three of whom have been discharged) and four females.

There have been no Deaths during the year.

This House is under the immediate superintendence of the said Francis Willis.

There are no Public Asylums within the Parts of Kesteven.

W. Forbes,

Clerk of the Peace for the said Parts.

Sleaford, 2d March 1831.

LINCOLNSHIRE—continued.

LINCOLN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Patients admitted and discharged from the 1st day of January 1830 to 31st day of December 1830.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients remaining, January 1, 1830 - - - -	36	13	49
- admitted on the books - - - -	25	18	43
- discharged from the books* - - - -	33	18	51
- remaining, December 31, 1830 - - - -	28	13	41

Name of the Director :

Henry Marston, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.

The Number of Patients in the House at the date of this Return is - - Males - - 26
Females - - 12
—38

* Of this Number, 8 died of different diseases, and were all Males.

Lincoln, March 4, 1831.

16.—NORFOLK.

PARISH in which House is situate.	Number of Patients.			Number of Patients discharged in 1830.			Number of Patients who died in 1830.			Name of Proprietor of each Establishment.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1. Loddon - -	15	7	22	3	1	4	- -	1	1	{ Robert Pedgrift, Surgeon. Henry Steele, Sur- geon.
2. Stoke Ferry - -	- -	6	6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
	15	13	28	3	1	4	- -	1	1	

Robert Copeman,
Clerk of the Peace for Norfolk.

17.—OXFORDSHIRE.

HOUSES LICENSED.	NAMES of PROPRIETORS.	Number of Patients in each Establishment.		Number Discharged or Deceased during the last Year.		GENERAL REMARKS.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1. Witney - -	Rebecca Batt, widow	4	8	2 discharged	9 discharged 1 died -	{ - - The Medical At- tendant at this house resides near to the Asylum, and has been a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons upwards of 36 years. - - The Proprietor of this house is a Mem- ber of the College of Surgeons.
2. Hooknorton -	Henry Tilsley -	6	4	{ 3 discharged 1 died - }	3 discharged	

Oxford, 5th March 1831.

T. H. Taunton,
Clerk of the Peace.

18.—SOMERSETSHIRE.

Public Asylums.	PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients in each Establishment.		NUMBER REMOVED.		NUMBER DEAD.		NAMES of PROPRIETORS or Superintendents, and whether Members or not of the Medical Profession.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
None.	Bailbrook House, in Batheaston Parish (licensed at the last Michaelmas Session, but not yet in a state to receive patients.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - Joseph Hume Spry, Surgeon, Proprietor, assisted by Joseph Spry, nephew of and assistant to the said Joseph Hume Spry, but who has not passed the Apothecaries' Hall.
	Brislington House, and two cottages adjacent and appertaining thereto, all in the Parish of Brislington.	75	49	17	10	1	2	Edward Long Fox, Doctor of Physic, Proprietor.
	Fairwater House, in Staplegrove Parish.	10	13	2	5	1	1	William Edward Gillett, Surgeon, Proprietor.
	West Fullands House, in Wilton Parish.	9	9	2	6	2	-	James Duck, Doctor of Physic, Proprietor.

Edw^d Coles,
Clerk of the Peace.

19.—STAFFORDSHIRE.

Number of Public and Private Lunatic Asylums - - - 2

PUBLIC COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Number of Patients now in the Asylum - - - 182
 Males - - - 107
 Females - - - 75
 182

Discharged from the Asylum during the Year 1830 - - - 94
 Males - - - 44
 Females - - - 50
 94

Died during the Year 1830 - - - 34
 Males - - - 27
 Females - - - 7
 34

Mr. John Garrett, Superintendent, a Member of the Medical Profession.

SPRING VALE, PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Number of Patients now in the Asylum - - - 40
 Males - - - 24
 Females - - - 16
 40

Discharged during the Year 1830 - - - 18
 Males - - - 8
 Females - - - 10
 18

Died during the Year 1830 - - - 1

Mr. Thomas Bakewell, Proprietor, not a Member of the Medical Profession.

20.—SUFFOLK.

Number of Public or Private Asylums or Houses licensed for the Reception of Lunatics.		Number of Patients in each Establishment.				Number of each Class discharged during the last Year.				Number of each Class deceased during the last Year.				NAMES of PROPRIETORS or Superintendents of the same, and whether they are Members or not of the Medical Profession.	
Public.	Private.	Public.		Private.		Public.		Private.		Public.		Private.		Public.	Private.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	1														
County Asylum, under 48 Geo. 3. c. 96.	- Licensed by the Quarter Sessions.	66	66	3	3	24	14	2	-	12	6	-	-	- - Justices of the Peace of the county; of which Asylum Mr. George Wallett, a Member of the Medical Profession, is Superintendent.	- - The Rev. John Chevalier, clerk, M. D. Proprietor and Superintendent.

Examined with the Returns from the above Establishments.

J. Borton,

11th March 1831.

Clerk of the Peace for Suffolk.

21.—SURREY.

SIR JOHN CHAPMAN, knight, Frederick Furnival, Charles Summers, Surgeon, (the Proprietors,) and Samuel Clater, M. D., resident Superintendent, were licensed to keep Great Foster House, at Thorpe, near Egham, for the reception of Thirty Patients, (four of them parish patients, the rest other patients.) At the last visit, 4th February 1831, there were eleven male and eight female patients; and in the course of the year ending 4th February, two male patients were discharged, (one relieved,) and one male patient died; and three female patients were discharged, one of them convalescent, the other two relieved.

John Randal, gentleman, resident Superintendent, was licensed to keep Leepale House, at Stoke near Guildford, for the reception of Twenty Patients, (none of them parish patients.) Mr. Caleb Woodyer, of Guildford, Surgeon, is the Proprietor and visiting Surgeon. At the last visit, on the 5th February instant, there were one male and four female patients. In the course of the year one male patient was discharged convalescent; three female patients were discharged cured; and one female patient died.

There is one Public Asylum, Bethlem, and several Private Asylums licensed by The Metropolitan Commissioners, being within seven miles of London and Westminster.

Chas. Jno. Lawson,

North Street, Lambeth,
28 Feb. 1831.

Clerk of the Peace for Surrey.

22.—SUSSEX.

Number of Private Asylums, or Houses licensed for the reception of Lunatics.	Name or Description of Private Asylums.	Number of Patients in each respective Establishment.	Males.	Females.	Number of each Class discharged or deceased during the last Year.		NAMES of PROPRIETORS.	NAMES of SUPERINTENDENTS.	Whether the Proprietors and Superintendents are Members of the Medical Profession.
					Males.	Females.			
1	Ticehurst Asylum.	60	34	26	3 cured	4 cured 1 died 5	Messrs. Newington.	Mr. Robert Harvey.	-- The Proprietors Members of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.
1	Ticehurst Licensed House.	3	-	3	-	-	Charles Newington.	- - -	-- Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.
1	Ringmer Asylum.	7	3	4	16	16	William King, M. D. - - William At-tree, Surgeon	James William Ivory.	-- All of them are medical men.
3	- TOTALS - -	70	37	33	19	21			

There are no Public Asylums in this County.

Record Room, County Hall, Lewes,
3d March 1831.

W^m. Balcombe Langridge,
Clerk of the Peace.

23.—WARWICKSHIRE.

PLACE of the ESTABLISHMENT.	Description.	NAME of the PROPRIETOR or SUPERINTENDENT.	Whether of the Medical Profession, or not.	Number of Patients in the Year 1830.		Number of Patients discharged in that Year.		Number of Patients deceased in that Year.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Henley in Arden -	Licensed house.	Thomas James Philip Burman, Proprietor.	Surgeon -	26	27	7	7	1	1
2. Henley in Arden -	Licensed house.	Henry Brown, Superintendent.	Surgeon -	12	6	4	2	-	-
3. Wootton Wawen -	Licensed house.	Mary Gibbs, Proprietor	-- Not of the Medical Profession.	-	6	-	1	-	-
4. Sutton Coldfield -	Licensed house.	Richard Horten, Proprietor.	Surgeon -	8	6	1	2	1	-
TOTALS - - - -				46	45	12	12	2	1

W^m. O. Hunt,
Clerk of the Peace.

24.—WILTSHIRE.

Number of Asylums, and where situate.	Number of Patients in each Asylum.	MALES:		FEMALES:		NAMES of PROPRIETORS.	Whether or not of the Medical Profession.
		At present in each Asylum.	Discharged or deceased in the last Year.	At present in each Asylum.	Discharged or deceased in the last Year.		
1.—Fisherton An- ger.	73	40	15	33	6	Charles Finch -	Not of the Medical Profession. Surgeon.
2.—Fonthill -	19	14	5	5	3	Joseph Frowd Spen- cer.	
3.—Kingsdown -	59	25	5	34	5	Charles Cunning- ham Langworthy.	M. D.
4.—Lavington -	51	24	15	27	22	Robert Willett -	Not of the Medical Profession.
5.—Laverstock -	120	69	16	51	13	{ William Finch - and James Lacy -	M. D. Not of the Medical Profession.

This Return, as far as regards the parties discharged or deceased, is made up for the
year ending 31st December 1830.

Wilton,
February 26, 1831. }

Jn^o Swayne,
Clerk of the Peace of the County of Wilts.

25.—WORCESTERSHIRE.

NATURE of ASYLUM.	Where situate.	Number of Patients.		Discharged during the Year 1830.		Deceased during the Year 1830.		NAMES of the PROPRIETORS.	Whether Members or not of the Medical Profession.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Private Lunatic Asylum.	Borough of Droitwich.	36	40	12	6	4	4	-- Messrs. William, Henry and Martin Ricketts.	-- Members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

James Best,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

26.—YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

Number of Asylums, and where situate.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males discharged.	Males deceased.	Females discharged.	Females deceased.	BY WHOM KEPT.
1.—Sculcoates -	38	22	60	15	4	3	2	James Alderson, Physician, and Richard Casson, Surgeon.
2.—Southcoates -	-	5	5	-	-	4	-	Ditto - ditto - ditto.
3.—Nunkeeling -	13	15	28	-	1	3	-	-- John Beale and Son, not Members of the Medical Pro- fession.
4.—Cottingham -	-	10	10	-	-	4	2	-- Joseph Taylor, sen. not a Member of the Medical Pro- fession; but his son, who is a Surgeon, resides with him.

Beverley,
8th March 1831. }

Hen. Jn^o Shepherd,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

27.—YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.

NO Private Asylum or House licensed for the Reception of Lunatics in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

One Public Asylum, under the superintendence of the Magistrates of the West Riding of Yorkshire; William Charles Ellis, M.D. Director; Mildred Ellis, Matron.

Number of Patients.		Number discharged.		Number deceased.		TOTAL Number during the Year.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
129	117	32	41	28	18	189	176

28.—YORK, COUNTY OF THE CITY.

	NUMBER of PATIENTS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS discharged or deceased during the last Year.
A House situate in the Parish of St. Giles, in the Suburbs of the City of York, whereof Charles Samuel Palmer is the Proprietor and Superintendent, who is not a Member of the Medical Profession.	Three male patients	One died during the last year.
A House situate at Acomb, in the County of the City of York, whereof Henry Mannering is the Proprietor and Superintendent, who is not a Member of the Medical Profession.	Two male and three female patients.	-- One female died, and one female discharged cured, during the last year.
A House situate at Acomb aforesaid, whereof Horace Brydges Hodgson, Surgeon, is the Proprietor and Superintendent.	Two female patients	None.

March 3, 1831.

Robt Davies, Clerk of the Peace.

29.—YORK, LIBERTY OF ST. PETER.

NUMBER OF HOUSES, and WHERE SITUATED.	Number of Patients in each Establishment.(a)		NUMBER OF EACH CLASS discharged or deceased during the last Year. (b)				NAMES of PROPRIETORS, and whether Members or not of the Medical Profession.	NAMES of Superintendents.	
	Males.	Females.	Discharged.		Deceased.				
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1.—Township of Clif- ton, North Riding of Yorkshire.	6	4	3	1	1	-	-	- - Henry Stephens Balcombe, Doctor of Physic.	- - Isabella Clarkson, widow.
2.—Township of Gate Helmsley, North Riding of York- shire.	12	9	3	3	2	1		- - James Martin, not a Member of the Me- dical Profession.	—
3.—Township of Dun- nington, East Rid- ing of Yorkshire.	4	5	-	-	3	-	-	- - Preston Hornby, not a Member of the Me- dical Profession.	—
4. Township of Osbald- wick, North Riding of Yorkshire.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	Frances Hotham, wi- dow.	—

(a) The present number of patients.

(b) The number discharged or deceased since 10th March 1830.

N.B.—There are no Public Asylums within the Liberty of St. Peter, York.

10th March 1831.

Chris. Jn^o Newstead,
Clerk to the Visitors, and Clerk of the Peace for the
Liberty of St. Peter, York.



LUNATICS.

RETURN of the Number of Public and Private Asylums or Houses licensed for the Reception of Lunatics, in each County in England and Wales; stating the Number of Patients in each Establishment, and distinguishing the Males from the Females, with the Number of each Class discharged or deceased during the last Year; and specifying the Names of the Proprietors or Superintendents of the same, and whether they are Members or not of the Medical Profession.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 March 1831.

LETTER

FLORIAN

Report from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into State of
Lunatics Ordered, to be printed, 15th July, 1807

S.I. 1807

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